VISIT…

BASTIEN PIANO BASICS

THEORY

LEVEL 2

BY JAMES BASTIEN

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*To reinforce the feeling of achievement, the teacher or student may put a √ when the page has been completed.

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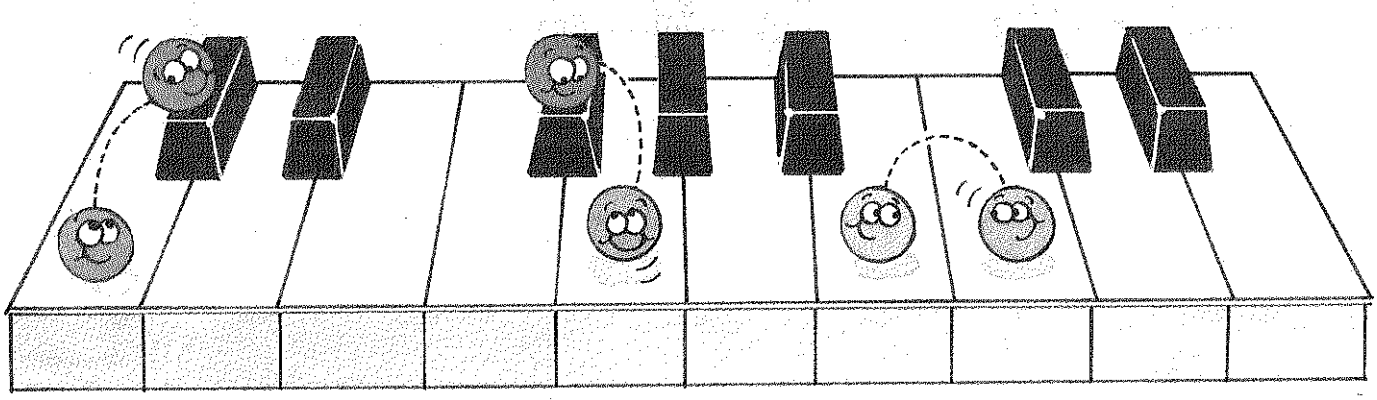
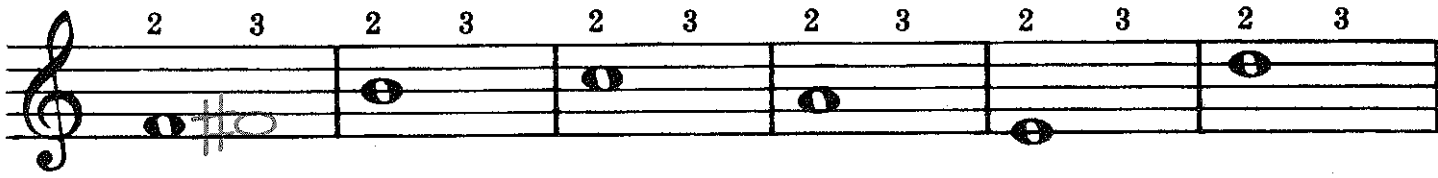
Half Steps

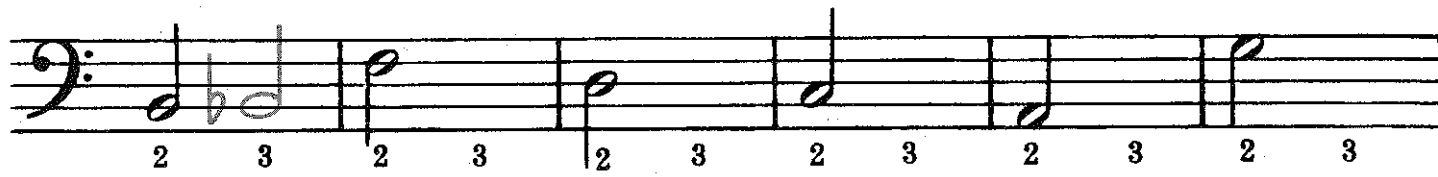
A **half step** is the distance between neighbor keys with **no key between.**



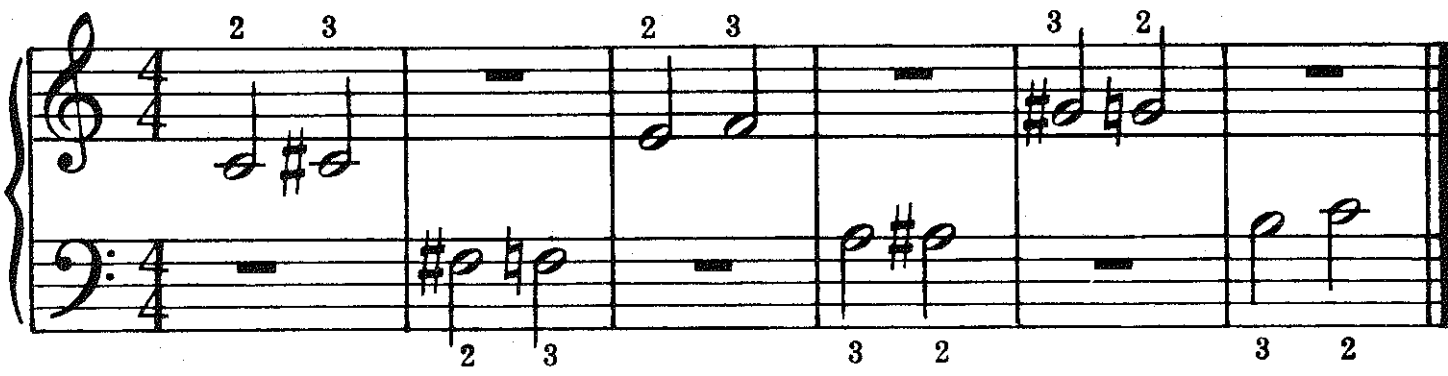
1. Draw a whole note a half step **higher** from the printed note, then play and name these half steps.



2. Draw a half note a half step **lower** from the printed note, then play and name these half steps.

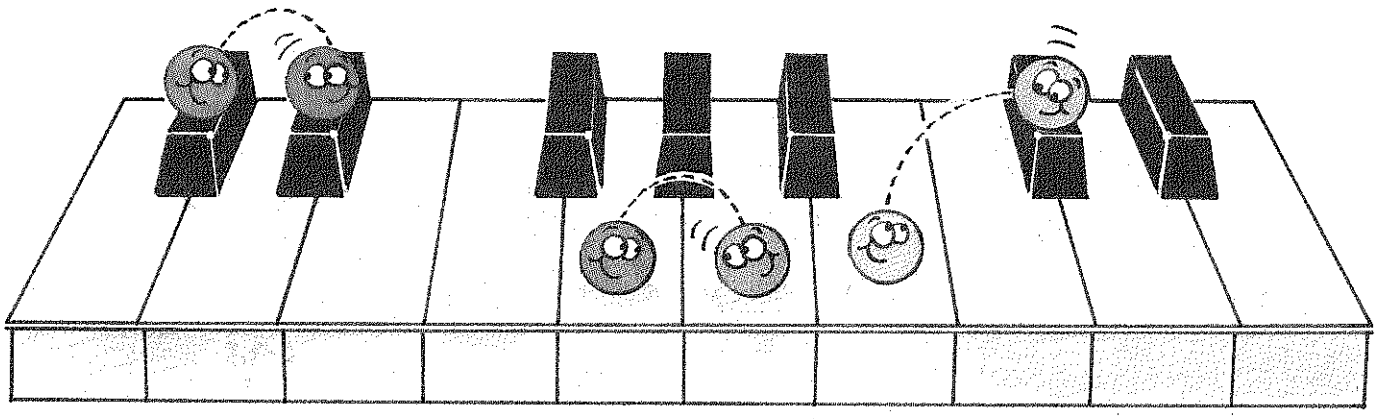


3. Play and name these notes.

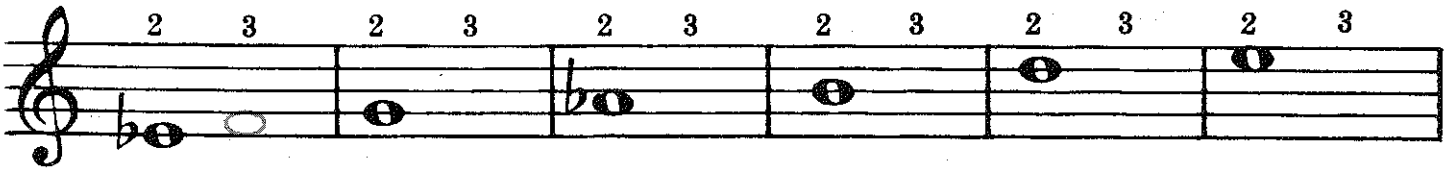


Whole Steps

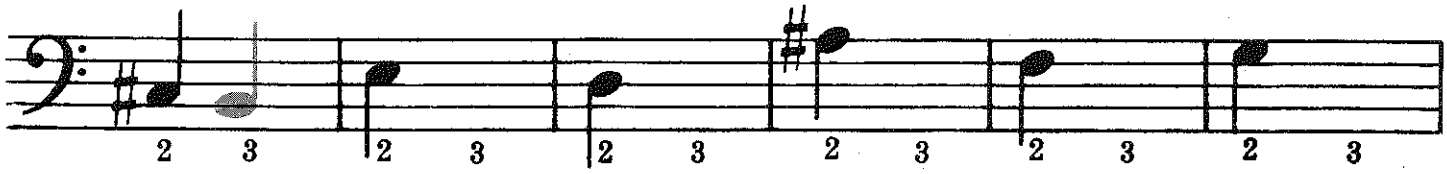
A **whole step** is the distance between neighbor keys with **one key between**.



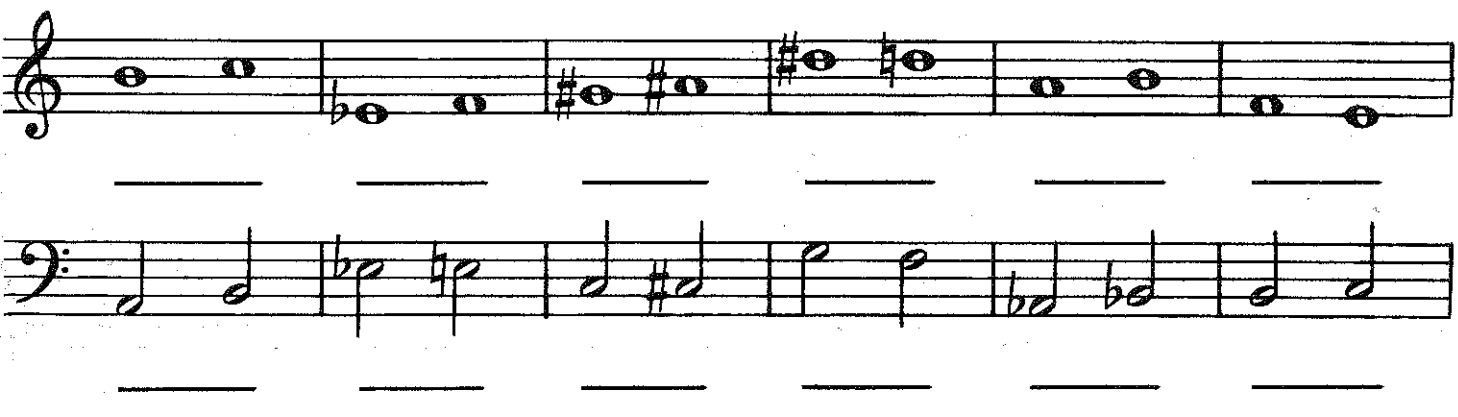
4. Draw a whole note a whole step **higher** from the printed note, then play and name these whole steps.



5. Draw a quarter note a whole step **lower** from the printed note, then play and name these whole steps.



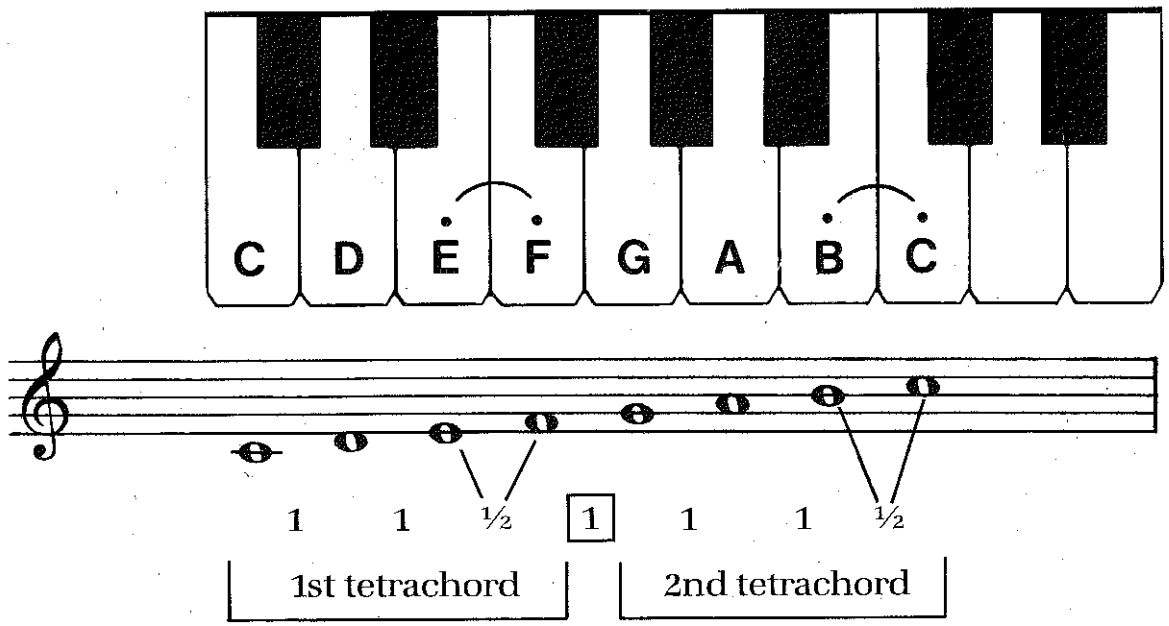
6. Write the names of these half or whole steps. Write **1/2** for half step and **1** for whole step. Play these half and whole steps.



Major Scale

The **Major scale** has eight tones formed in a pattern of whole and half steps.
The scale is divided into two equal parts, each having four notes.
Each part is called a **tetrachord**.
Each tetrachord is joined by a **whole step**.

C Major Scale



7. How many tones are there in the Major scale? _____

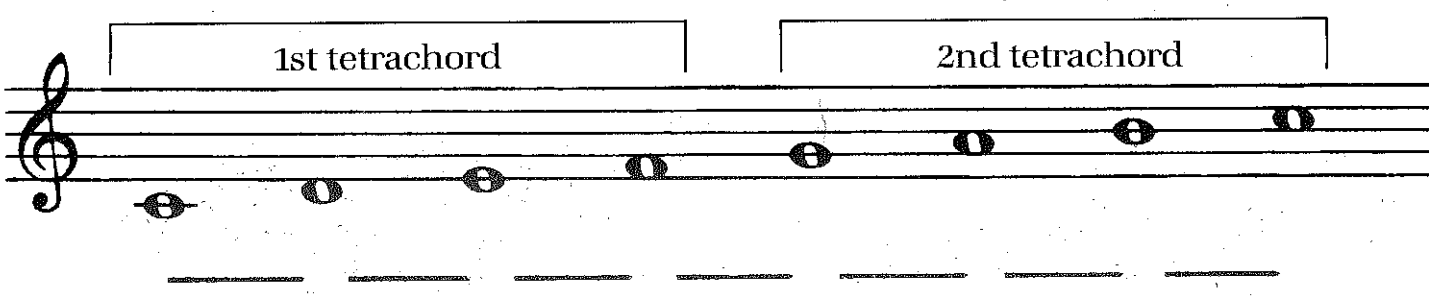
8. Write **1** for whole step and **1/2** for half step between the letter names of the C Major scale.

1st tetrachord | 2nd tetrachord

C D E F G A B C

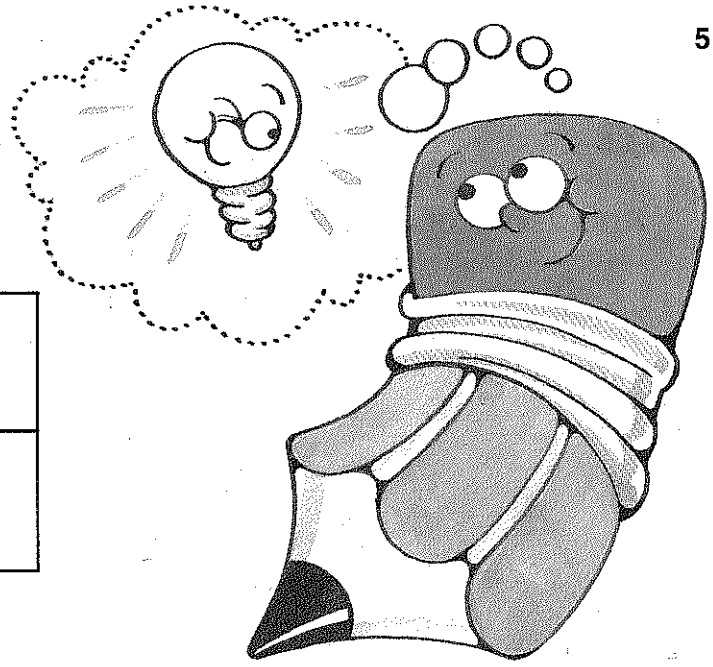
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

9. Write **1** for whole step and **1/2** for half step between the notes of the C Major scale.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Music Review Quiz



10. Draw a rest in the box below the note which has the same value.

♩	♪	𝅝	𝅗𝅥

11. Draw these music signs.

forte	piano	accent sign	natural sign	sharp sign	flat sign	mezzo forte	mezzo piano

12. What does *D.C. al Fine* mean?

_____

13. What does 𝄇 mean?

_____

14. What do these signs mean?

_____ _____

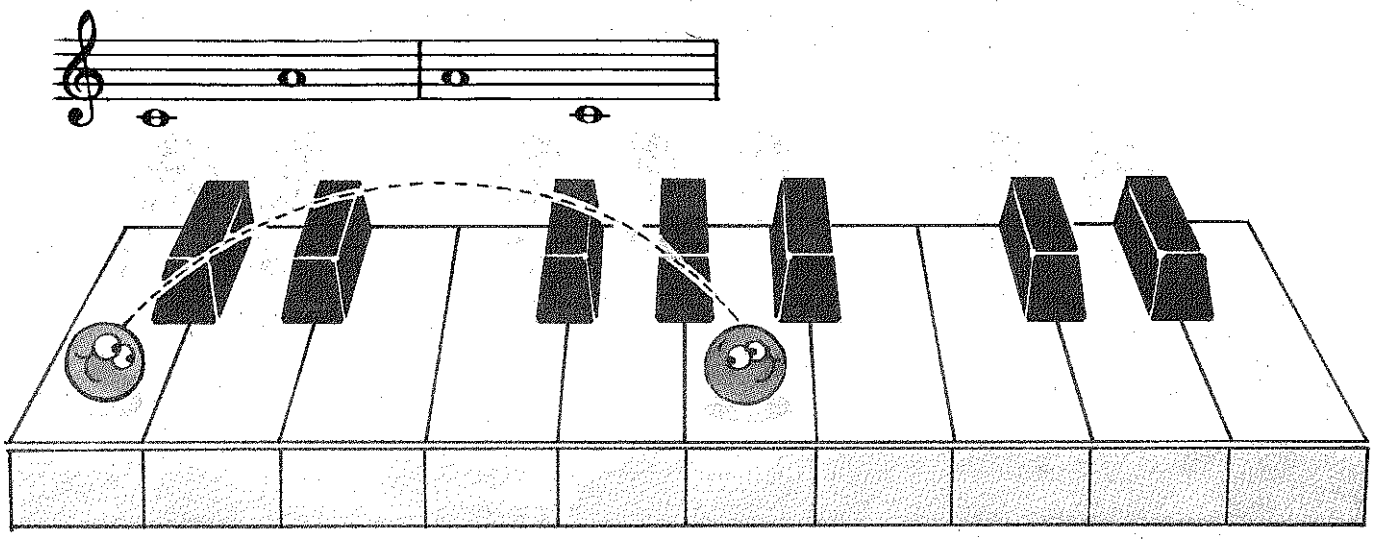
_____ _____

Score 10 points for each correct answer.
Perfect score: 160 points.

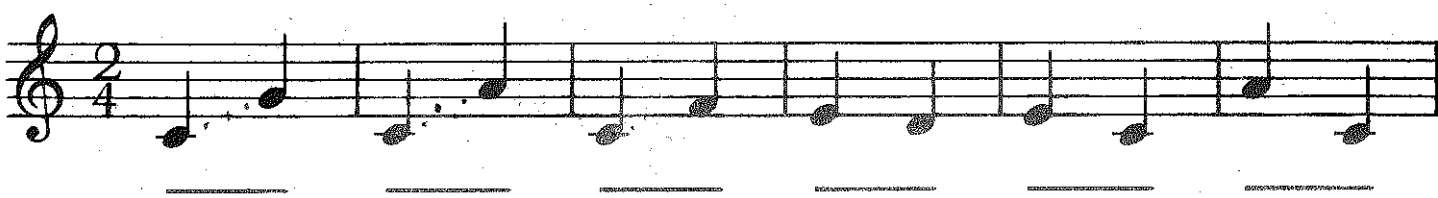
Your score: _____

6th

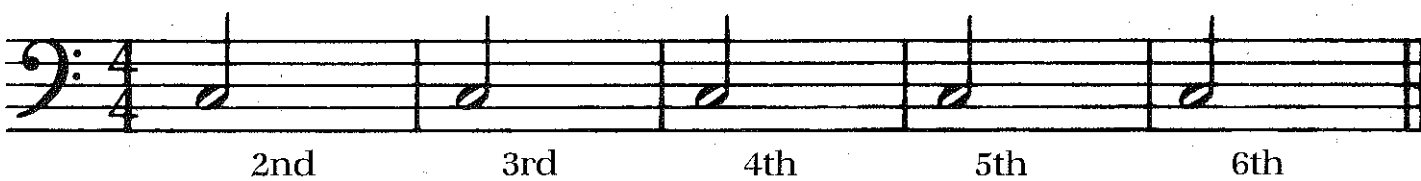
An interval of a **6th** is either line to space or space to line.



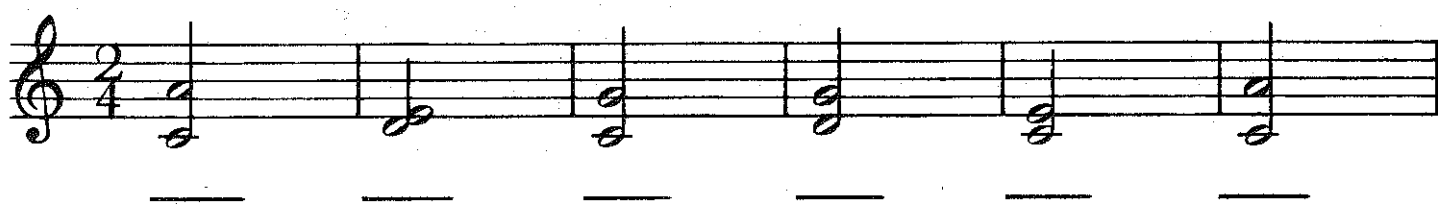
15. Write the names of these **melodic intervals**, then play and name these notes.



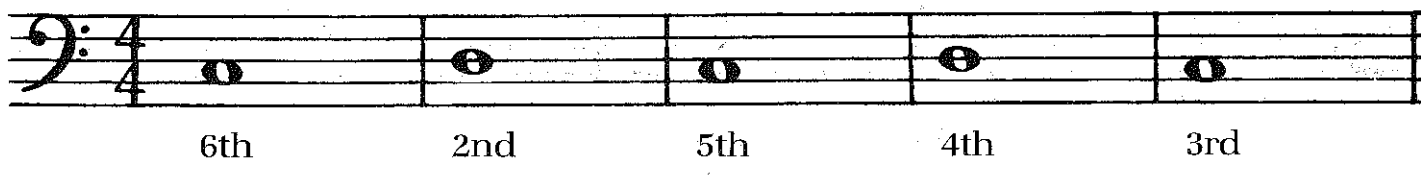
16. Draw a half note **after** the one written to form a melodic interval, then play each one.



17. Write the names of these **harmonic intervals**, then play and name these notes.

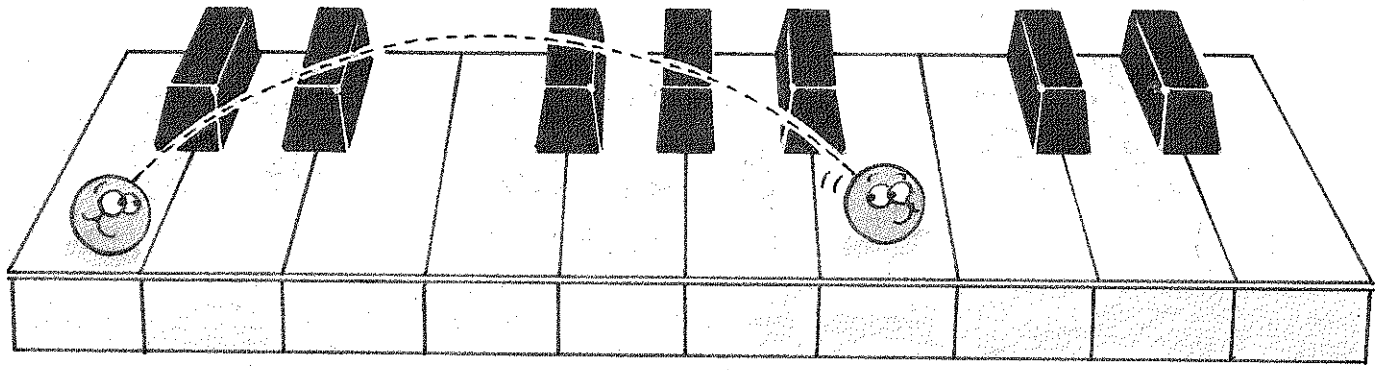


18. Draw a whole note **above** the one written to form a harmonic interval, then play each one.

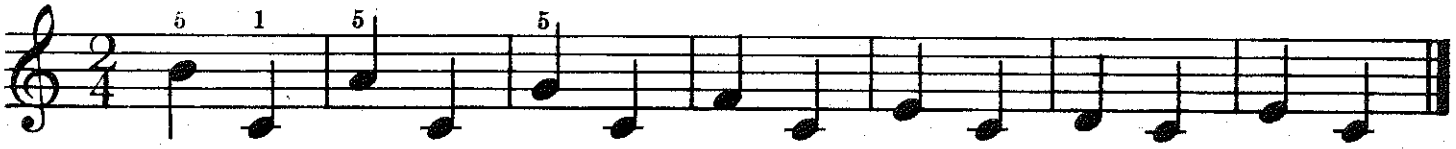


7th

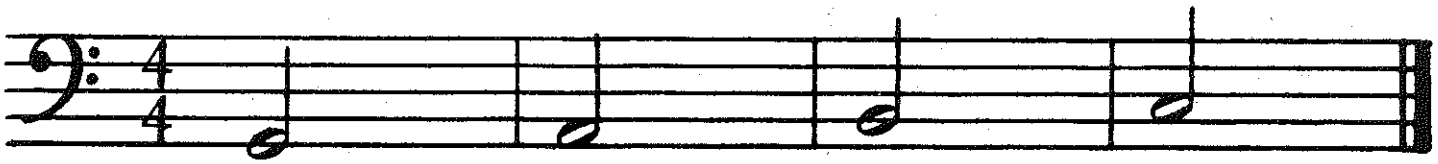
An interval of a **7th** is either line to line or space to space.



19. Write the names of these **melodic intervals**, then play and name these notes.

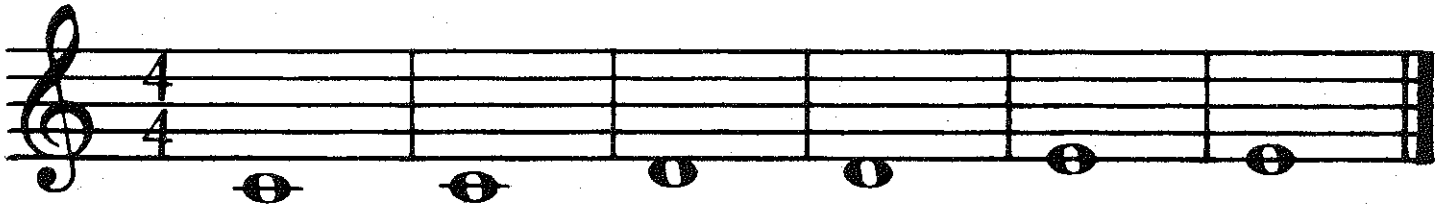


20. Draw a half note **after** the one written to form a melodic 7th, then play each one.



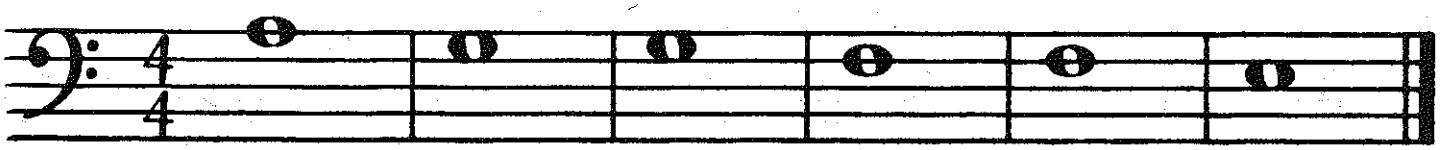
7th 7th 7th 7th

21. Draw a whole note **above** the one written to form a **harmonic interval**, then play each one.



7th 6th 7th 6th 7th 6th

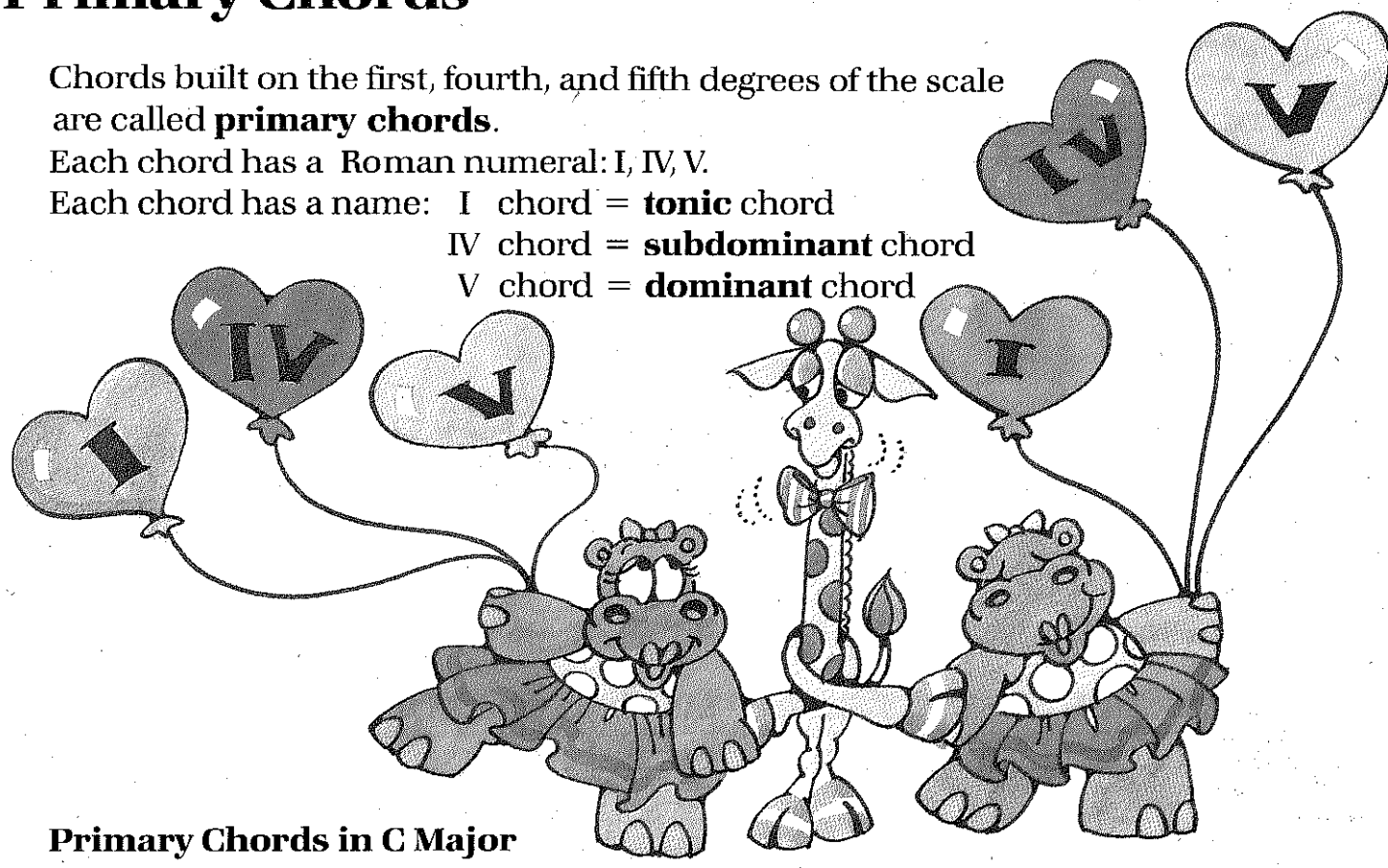
22. Draw a whole note **below** the one written to form a harmonic interval, then play each one.



7th 6th 7th 6th 7th 6th

Primary Chords

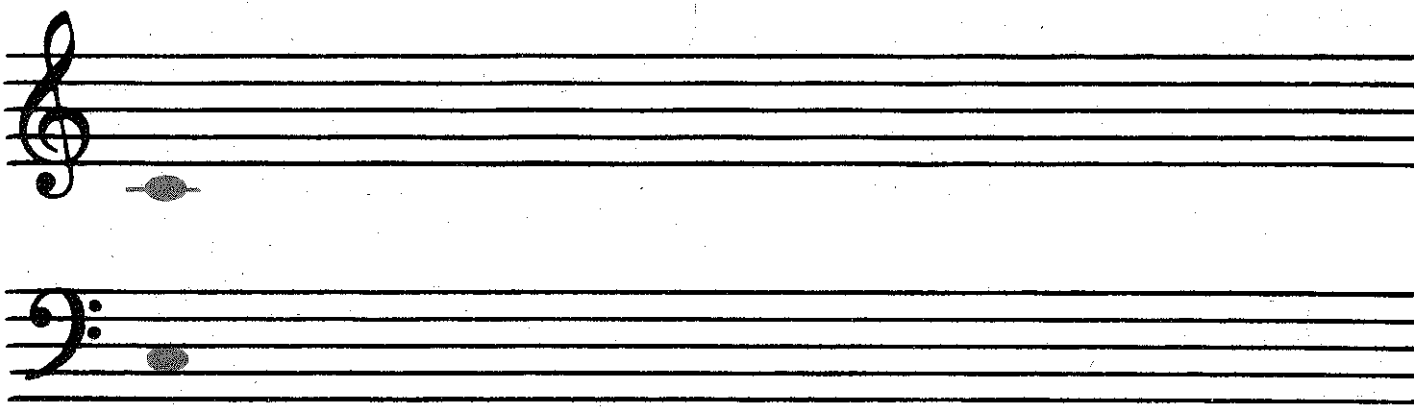
Chords built on the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of the scale are called **primary chords**.
Each chord has a Roman numeral: I, IV, V.
Each chord has a name: I chord = **tonic** chord
IV chord = **subdominant** chord
V chord = **dominant** chord



Primary Chords in C Major

I Tonic **IV** Subdominant **V** Dominant

23. Draw the notes of the C Major scale in each clef.
Draw the primary chords in C Major in each clef.
Write a Roman numeral under each primary chord.
Write a chord symbol* above each primary chord.
Play the chords you have written.

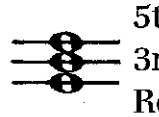


*The letter above the staff names the chord. The letter is called a **chord symbol**.

Triads and Inversions

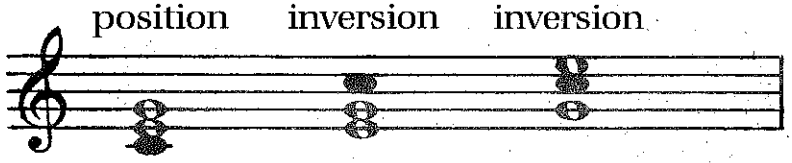
A **triad** (three-note chord) in **root position** looks like this:

line 5th *or* space 5th
line 3rd space 3rd
line Root space Root



An **inversion** is a different arrangement of the notes in a triad:

Root position | 1st inversion | 2nd inversion

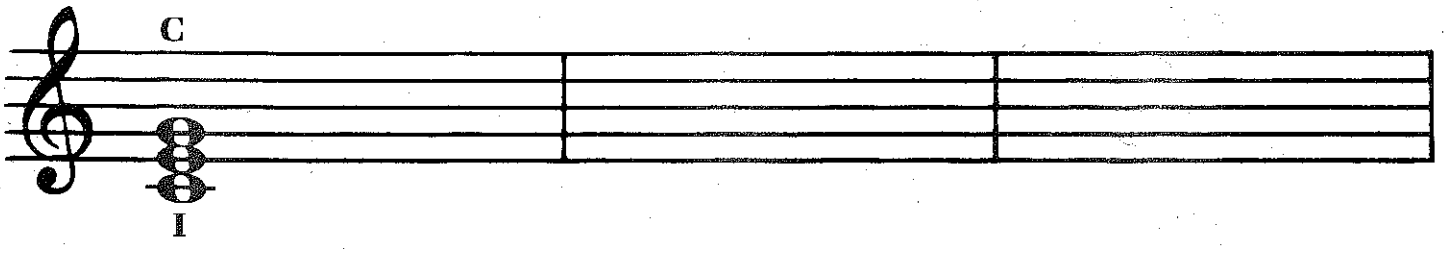


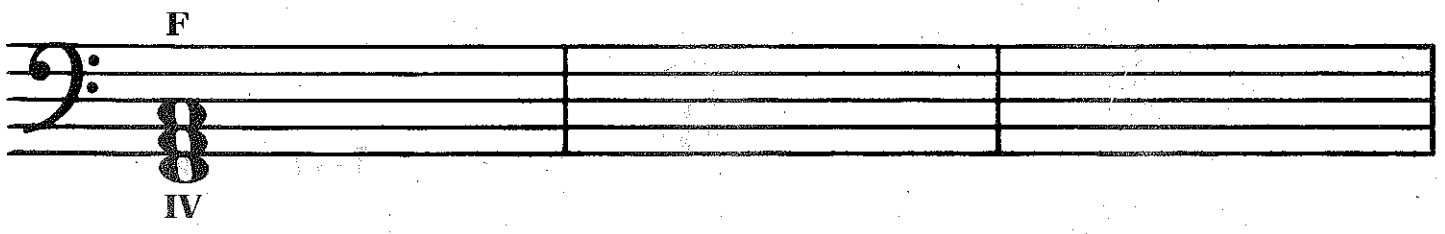
Note: The root is the **top** of the 4th in an inversion.

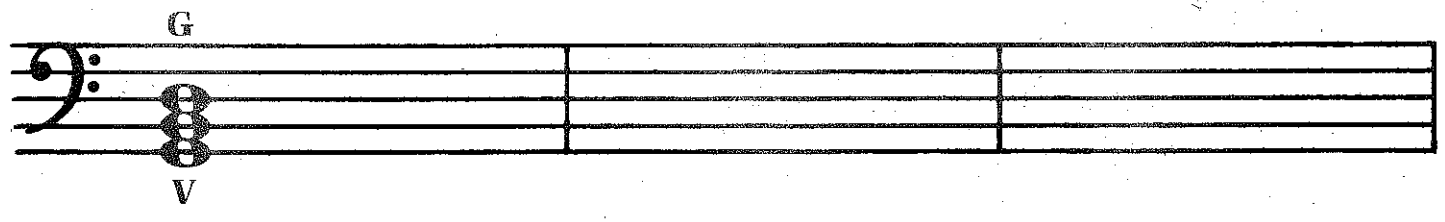
24. Draw the notes to form inversions of these triads, then play them with these fingerings.

L.H.	1	1	1	**R.H.**	5	5	5
	3	3	2		3	2	3
	5	5	5		1	1	1

Root position **1st inversion** **2nd inversion**

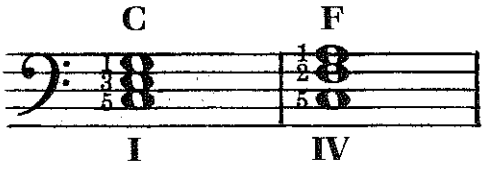






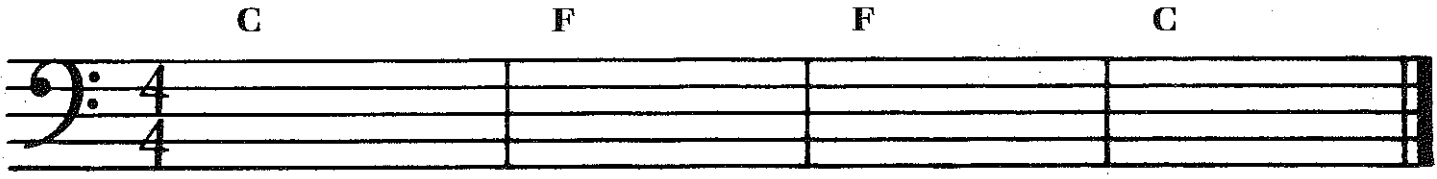
Chord Progression I IV

A **chord progression** is a change from one chord to another. The chord progression I IV is easier to play when the IV chord is in its **2nd inversion.**



2nd inversion

25. Draw whole notes for this chord progression, then play these chords.

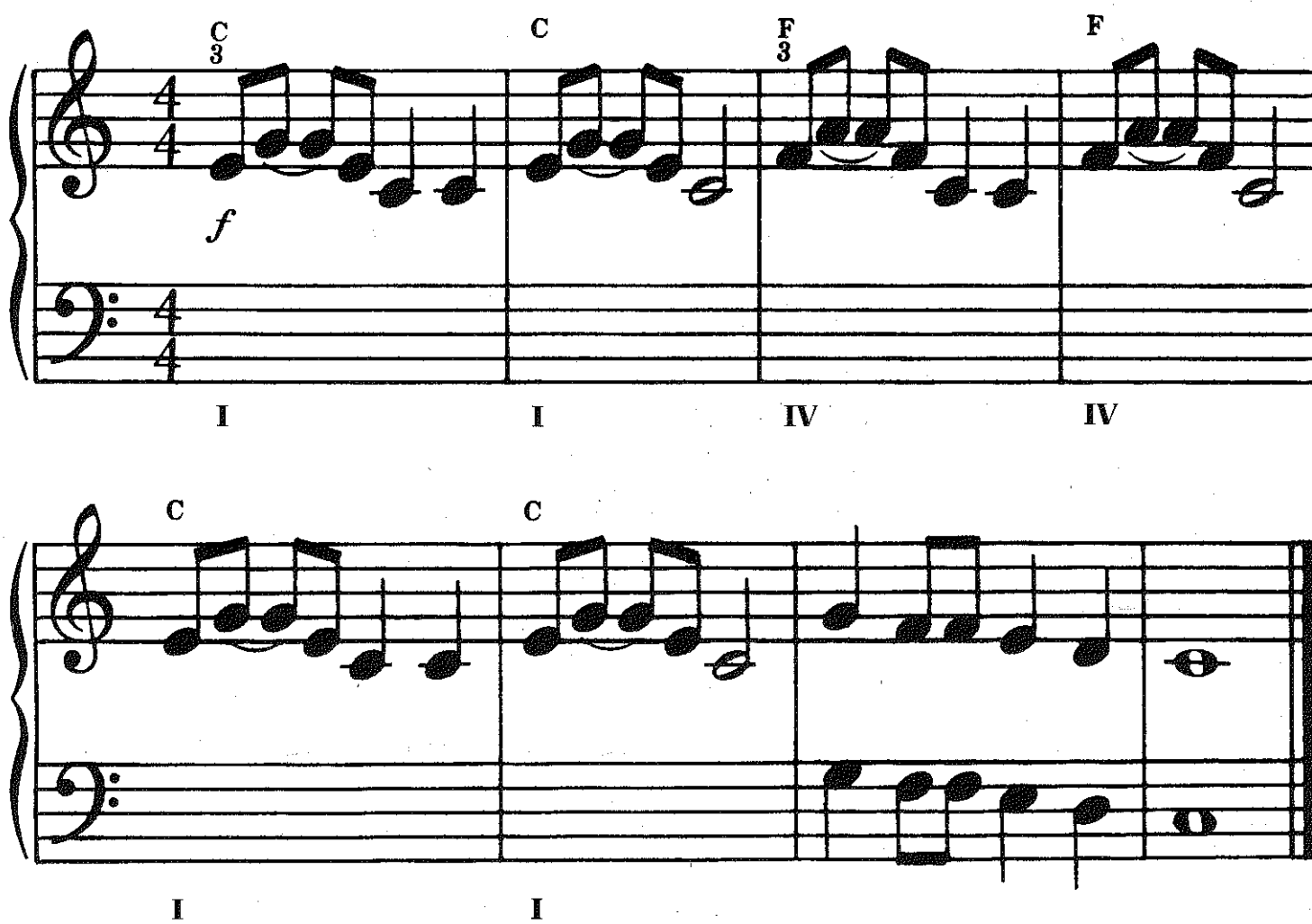


2nd inversion

26. Draw the bass notes for these chords, then play this piece.

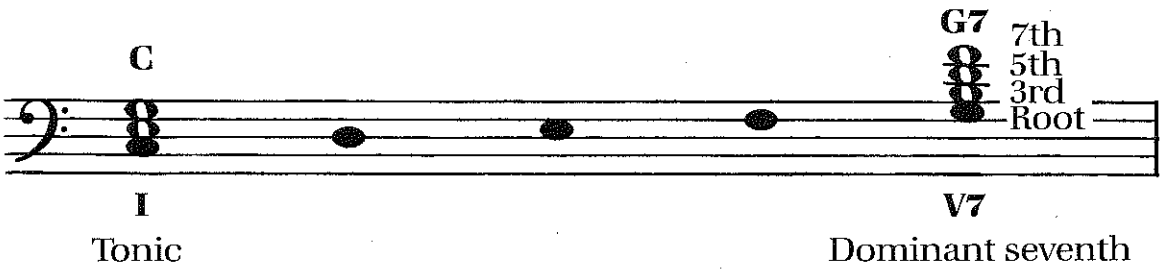
Rock with I IV

Steady rock beat

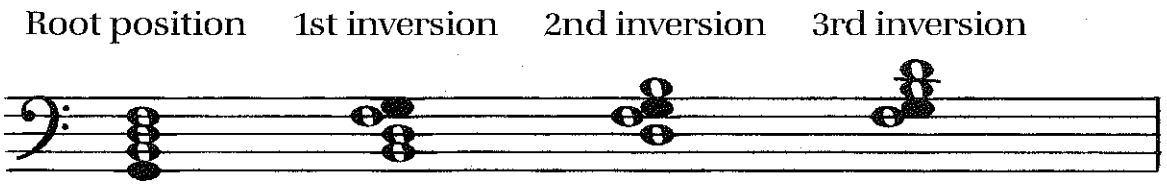


Chord Progression I V7

The complete V7 chord in root position has four notes.
The V7 chord is built on the fifth scale degree.

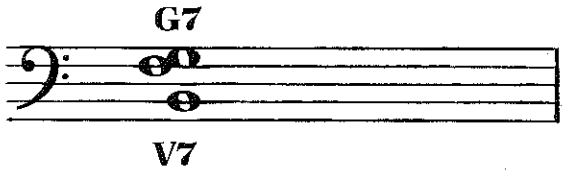


The V7 chord has **three** inversions.



Note: The root is the **top** note of the 2nd in an inversion.

The chord progression I V7 is easier to play when the V7 chord is in its **1st inversion**. Notice that only three notes are played. The interval of the 5th (D) is left out.

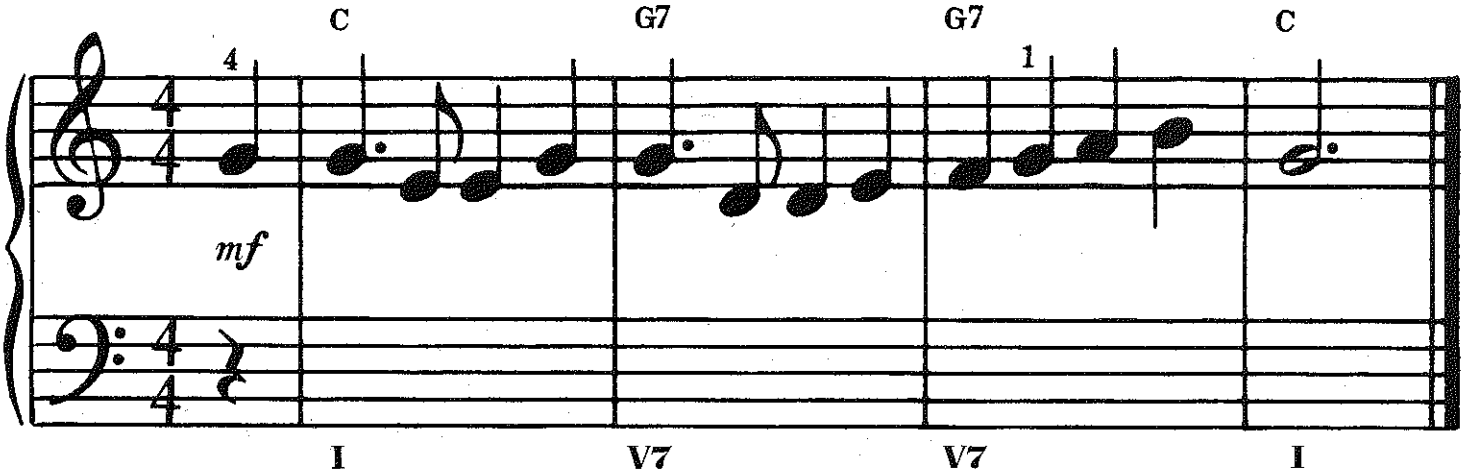


1st inversion

27. Draw the bass notes for these chords, then play this piece.

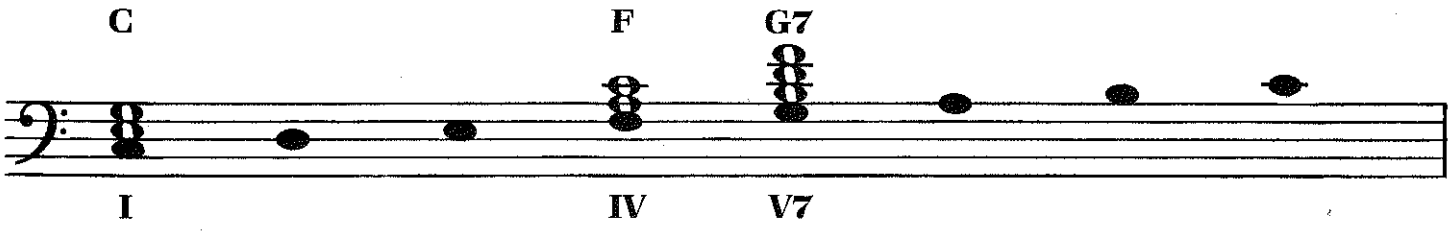
America the Beautiful

Moderato



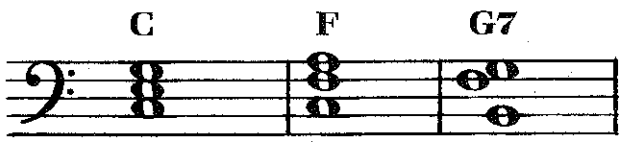
Chord Progression I IV V7

Chords I IV V7 are called **primary chords**.
These are the primary chords in root position.



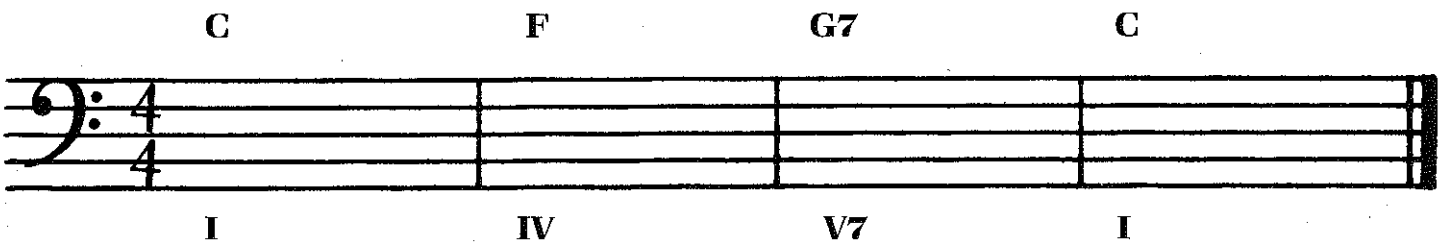
Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

These are the primary chords as they will be used.

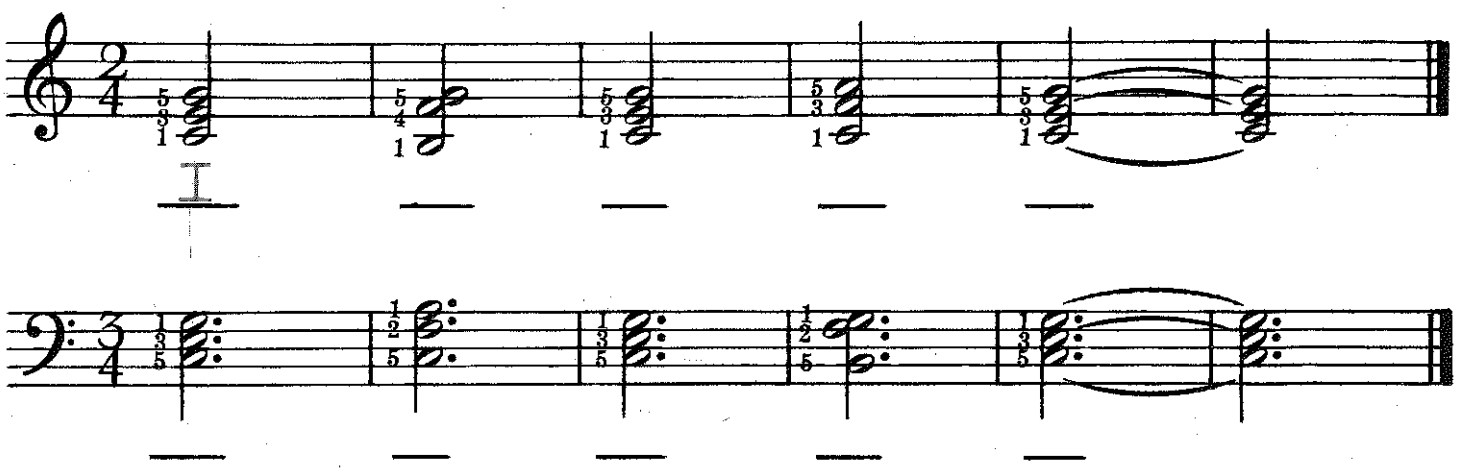


2nd inversion 1st inversion

28. Draw these primary chords in C Major using the positions shown directly above, then play them.

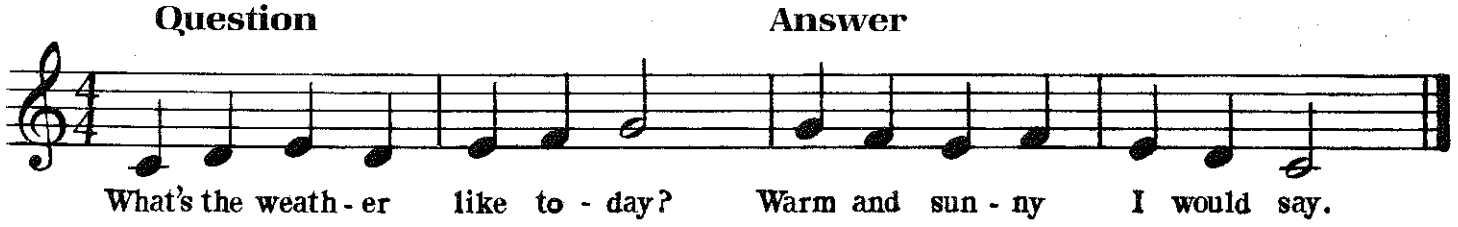


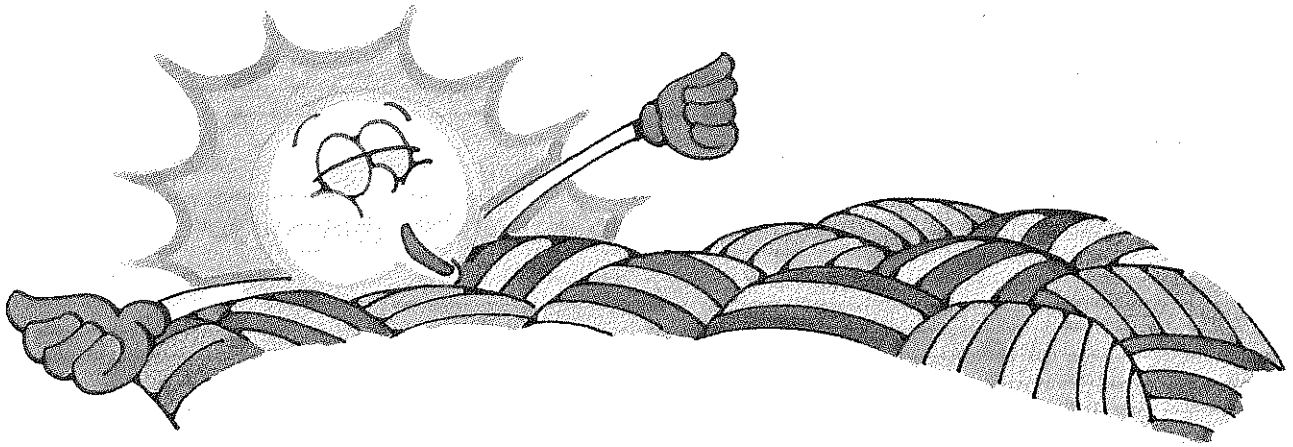
29. Write the names of these primary chords in C Major, then play them.



Question and Answer Phrases

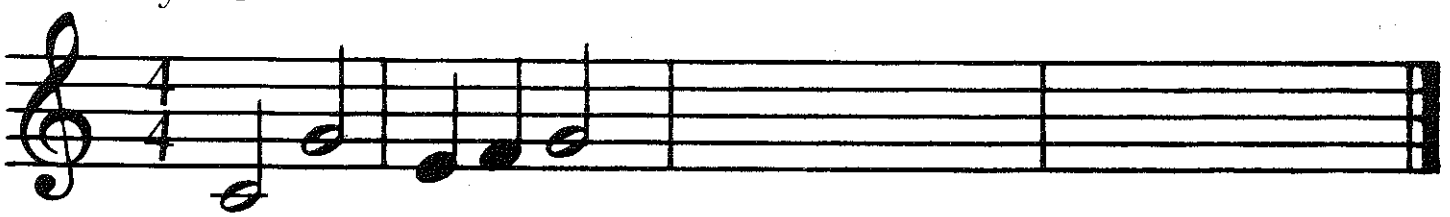
Usually a melody has two parts: a **question** phrase and an **answer** phrase.
The question phrase will end on a note other than the keynote.
The answer phrase will end on the keynote.



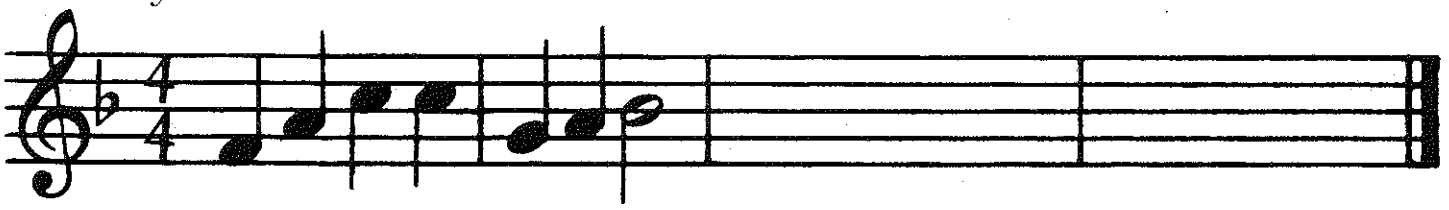


30. Make up (improvise) two-measure answer phrases to complete the two-measure question phrases below. Use the rhythm of the question in your answer. Write your best answers on the staffs.

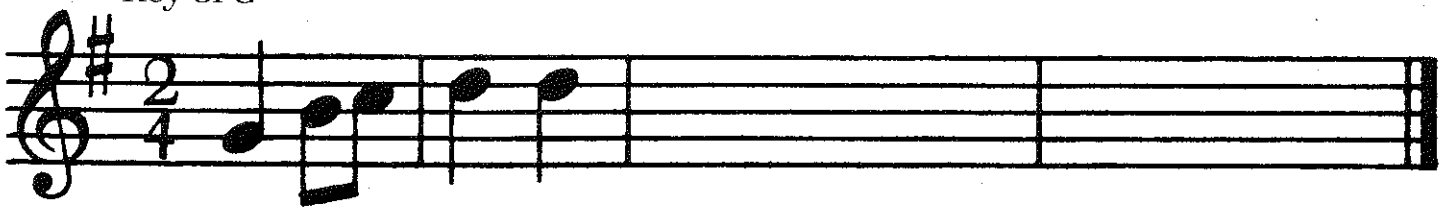
Key of C



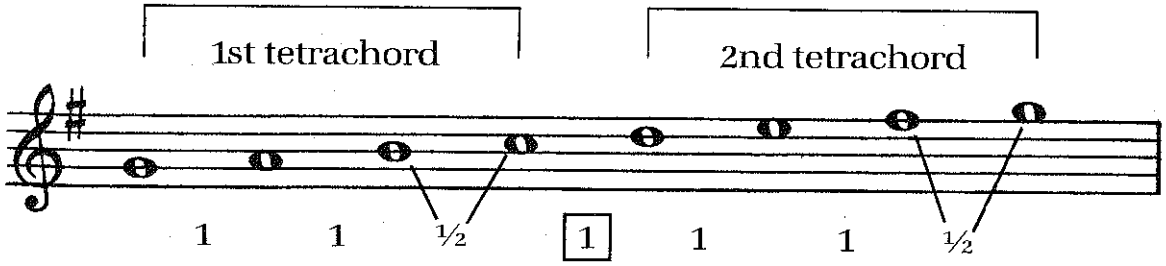
Key of F



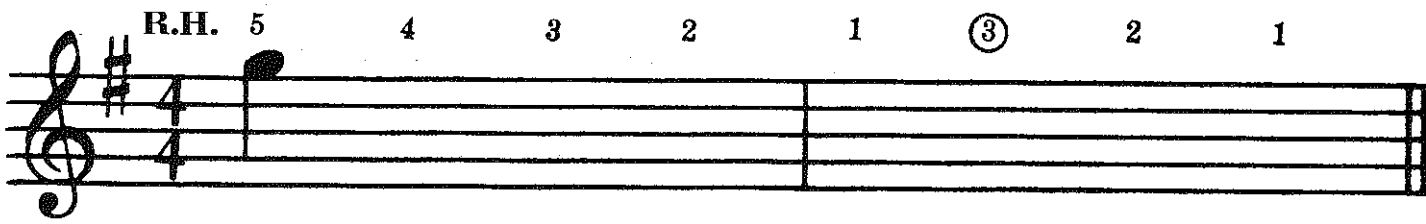
Key of G



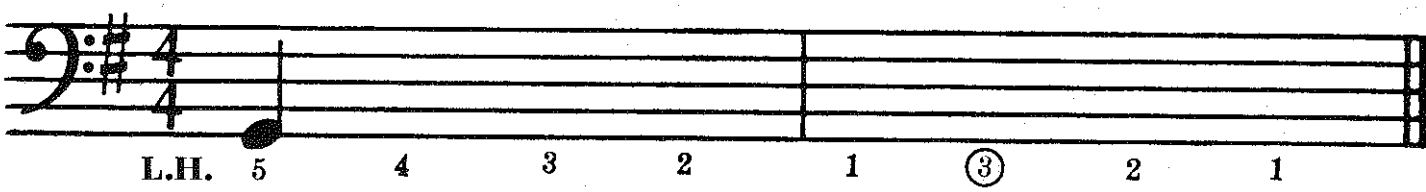
G Major Scale



31. Draw the notes of the G Major scale going **down**, then play them.



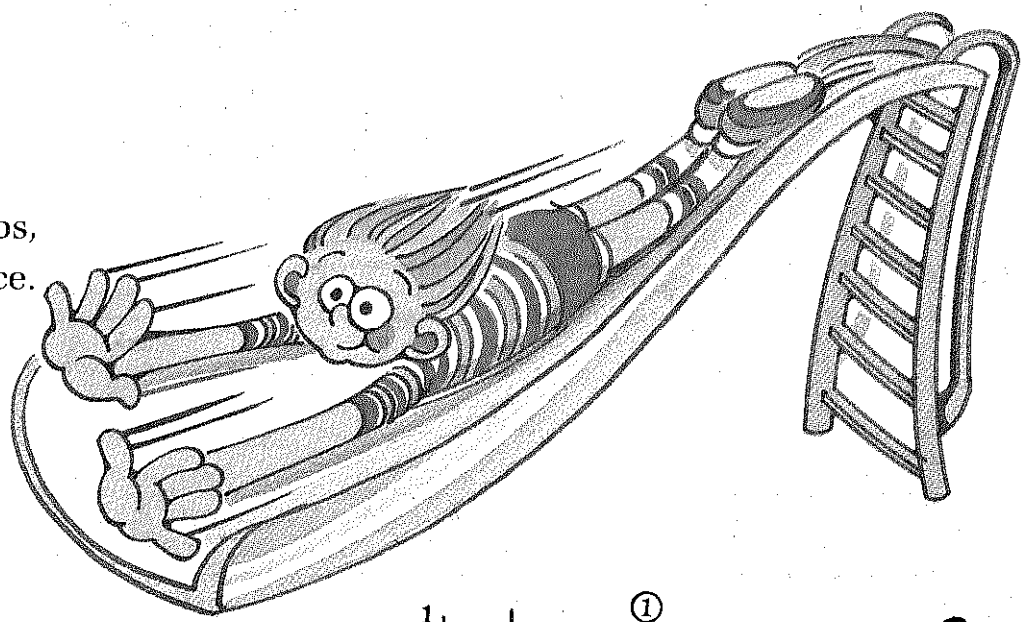
32. Draw the notes of the G Major scale going **up**, then play them.



33. Circle the half steps, then play this piece.

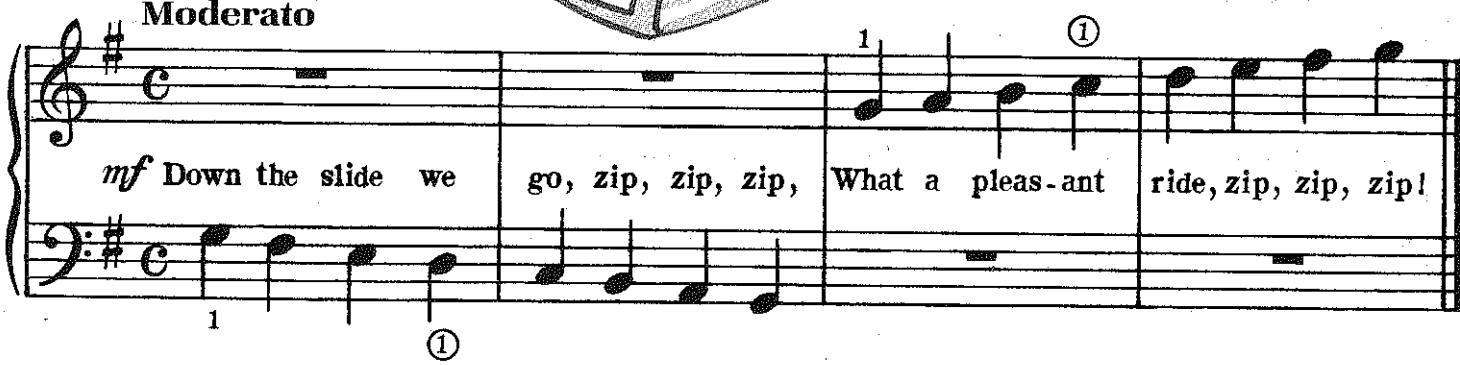
Common time

$C = \frac{4}{4}$

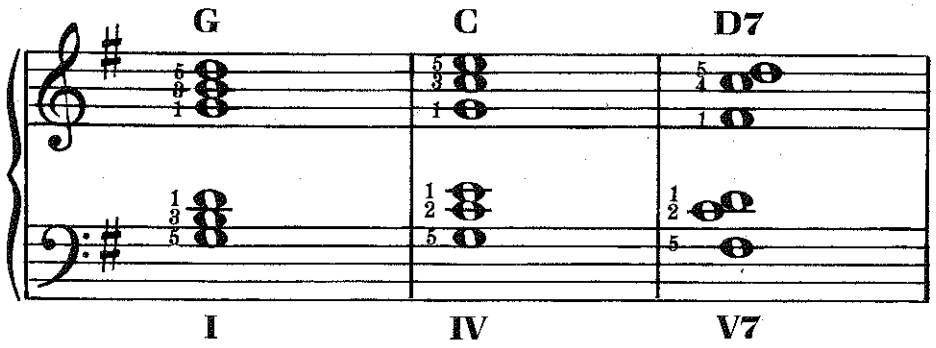


The Slide

Moderato

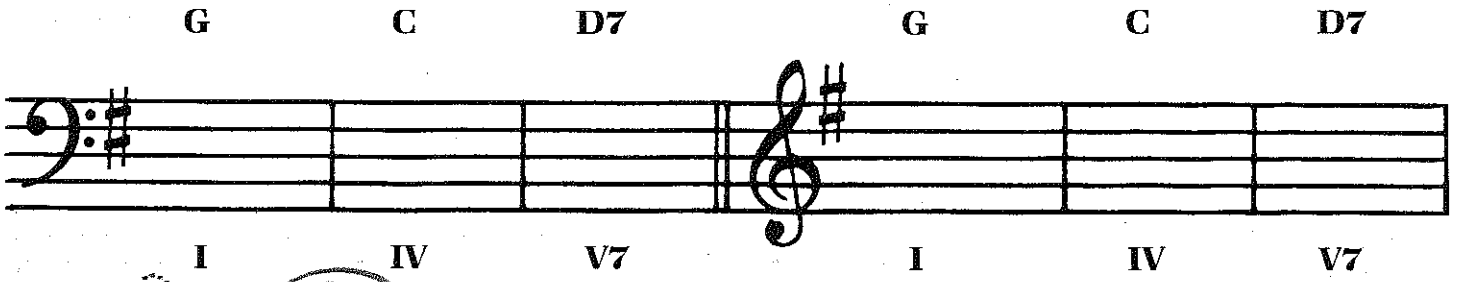


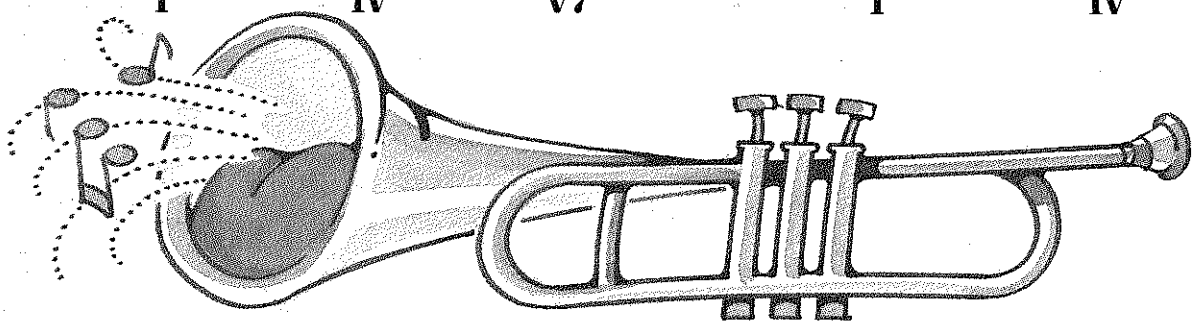
Primary Chords in G



	2nd inversion	1st inversion
Tonic	Subdominant	Dominant seventh

34. Draw the primary chords in G Major, then play them.





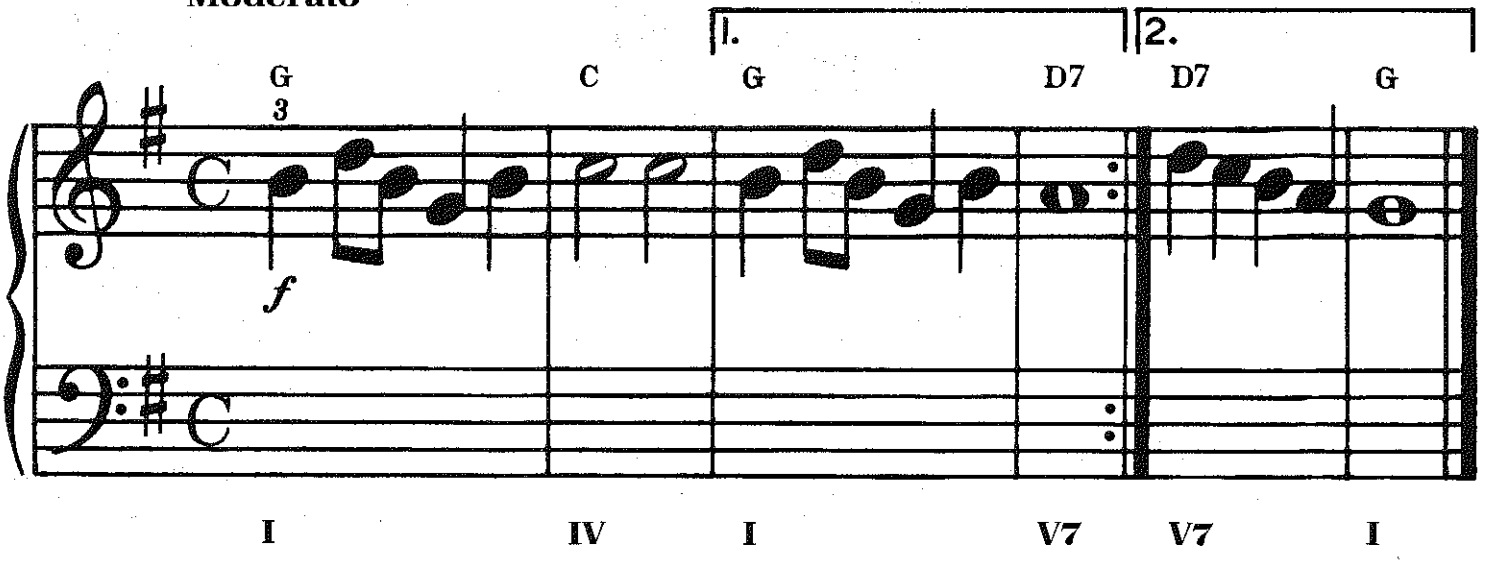
35. Draw the primary chords in the bass clef, then play this piece.

Trumpet Song

Moderato

First ending
Play first time, then repeat.

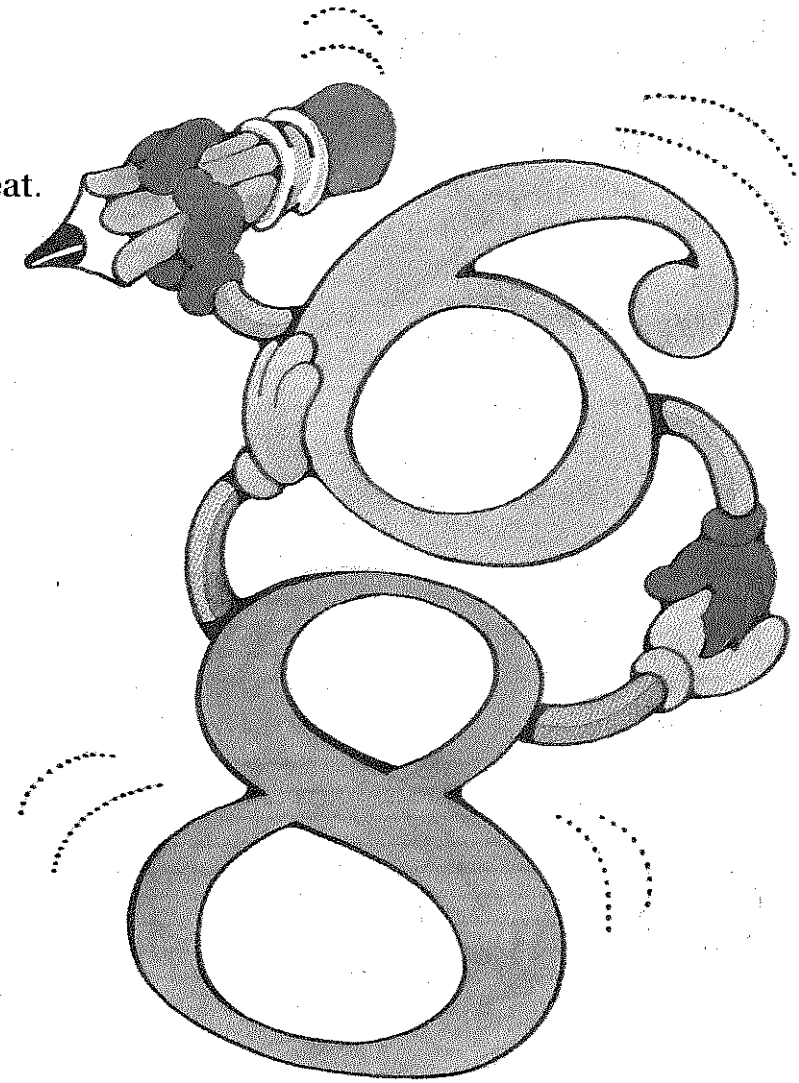
Second ending
Play second time (omit first ending).



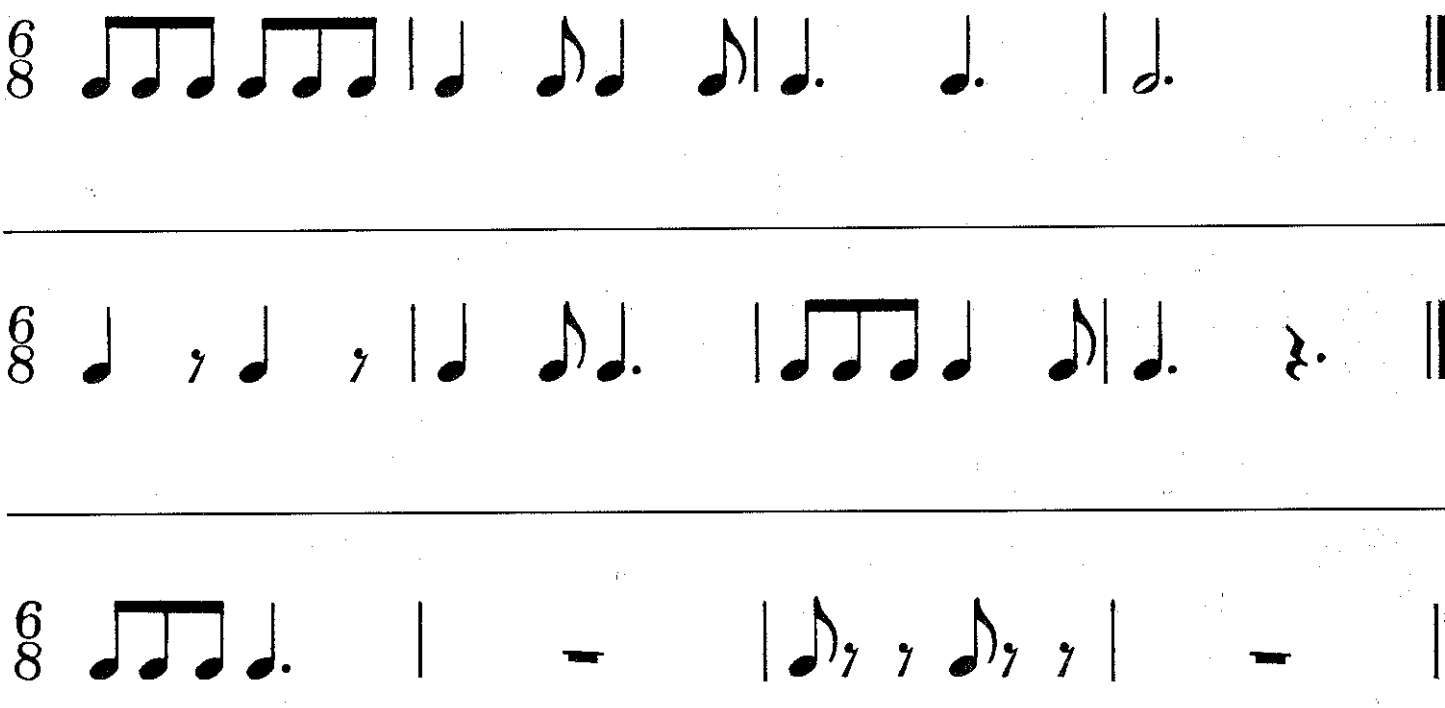
A New Time Signature

6 means six beats to each measure.
8 means the eighth note gets one beat.

Notes		Rests
♪	1 beat	𝄾
♩	2 beats	𝄽
♩.	3 beats	𝄽.
𝅗𝅥.	6 beats	𝄻



36. Write the counts to these rhythms. Clap and count aloud.

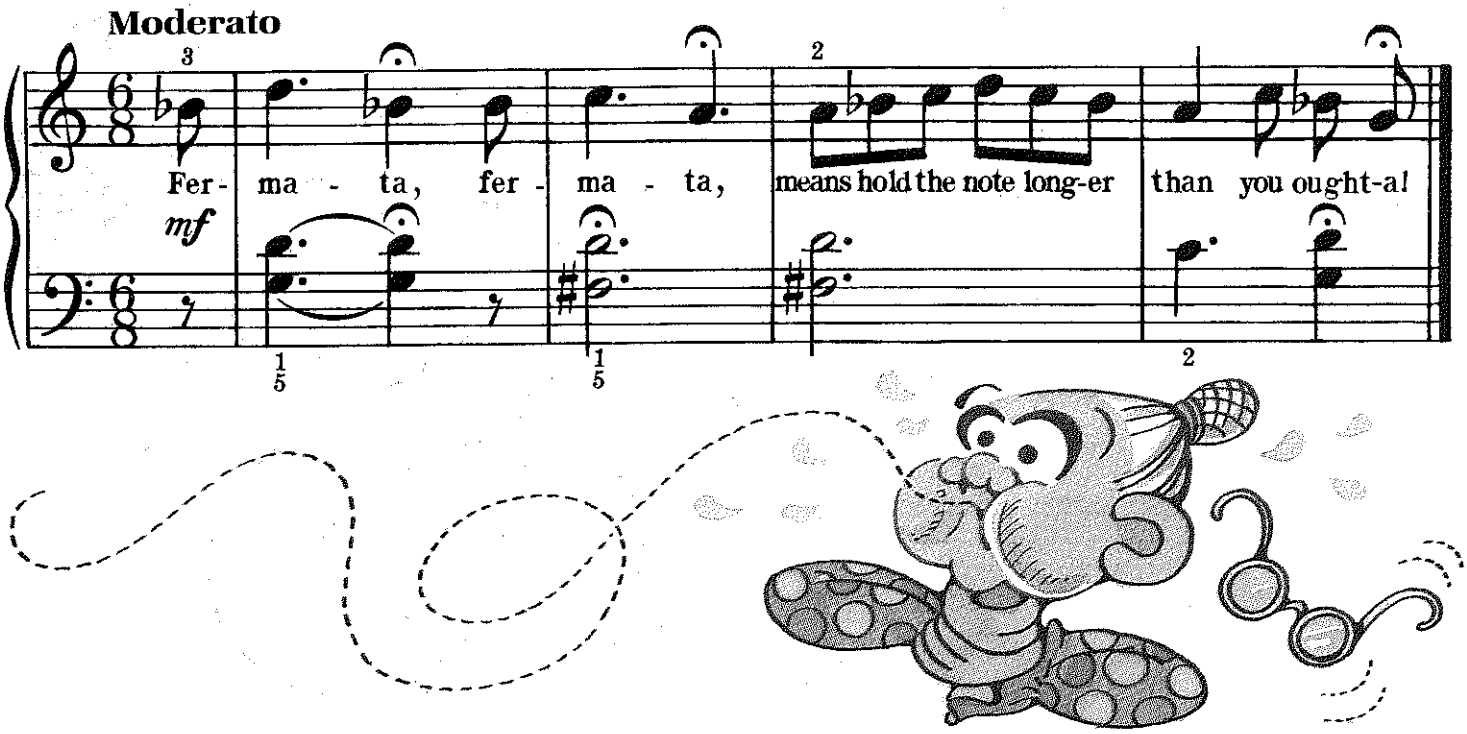


Fermata Sign 𝄐

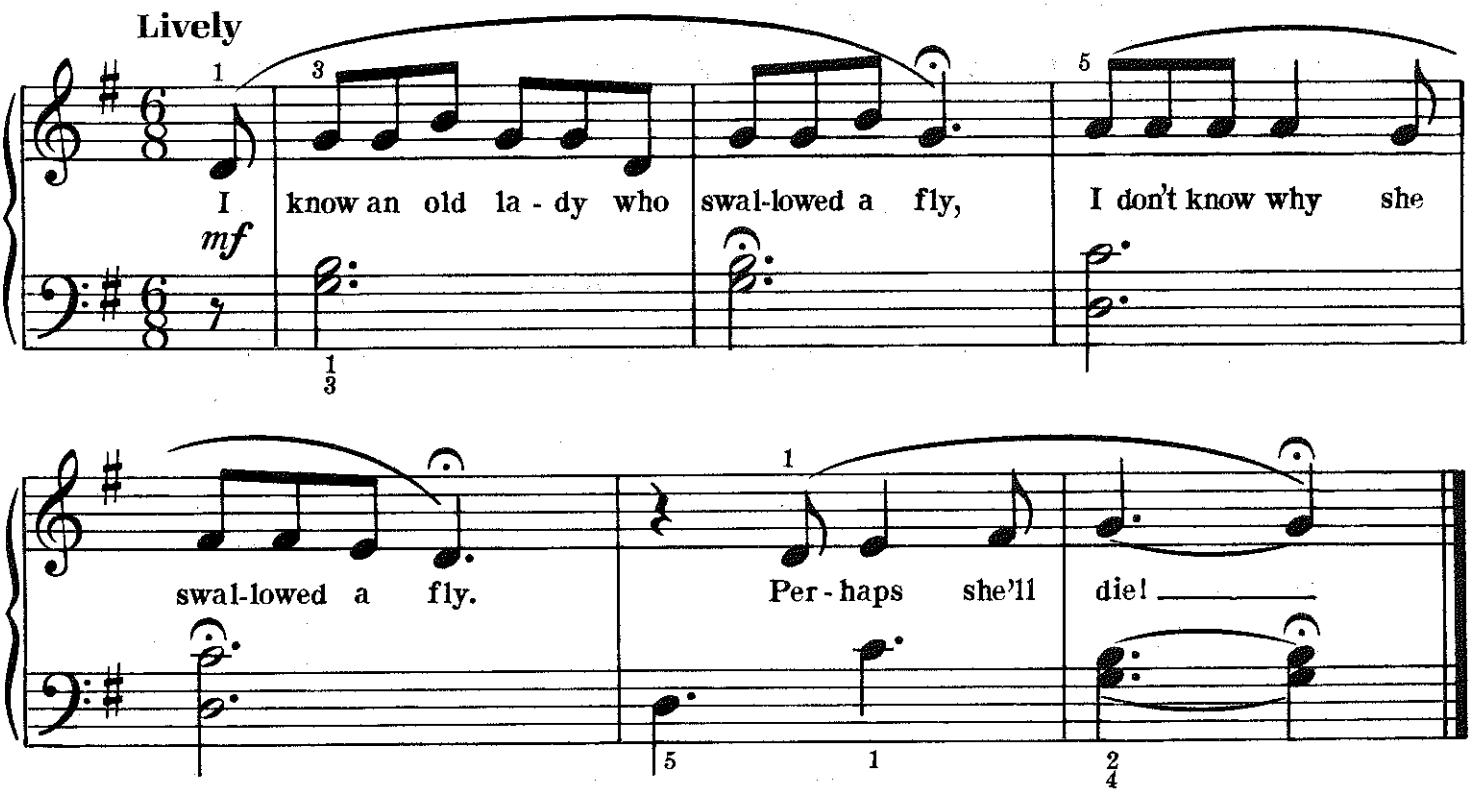
The **fermata sign** means to hold a note (or notes) longer than the time value.

37. Play and observe the fermata signs.

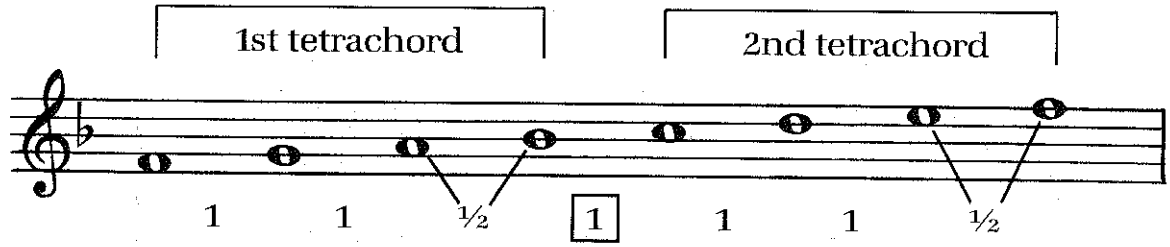
The Fermata Song



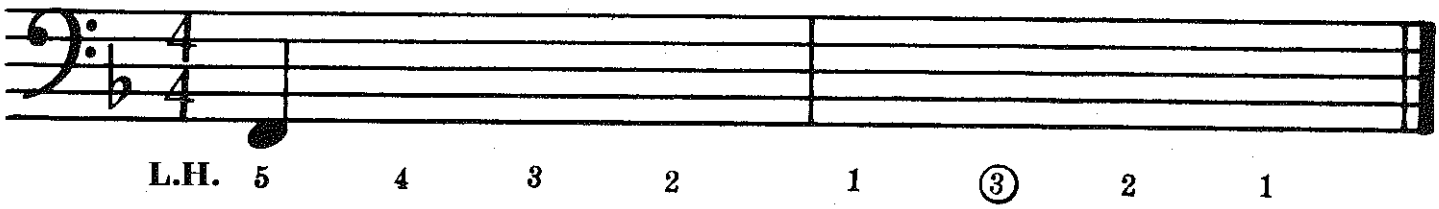
I Know An Old Lady Who Swallowed a Fly



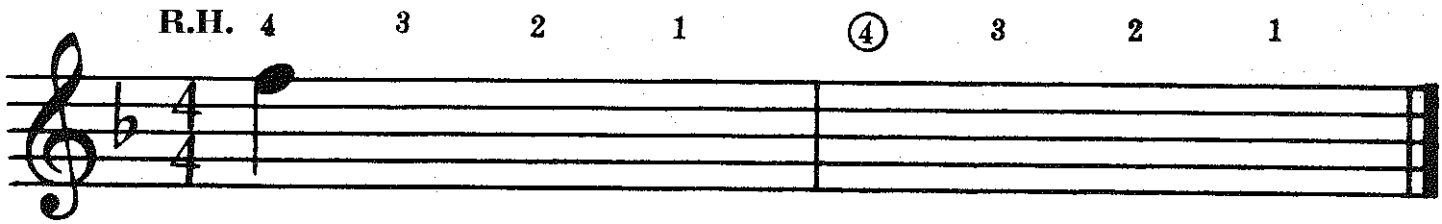
F Major Scale

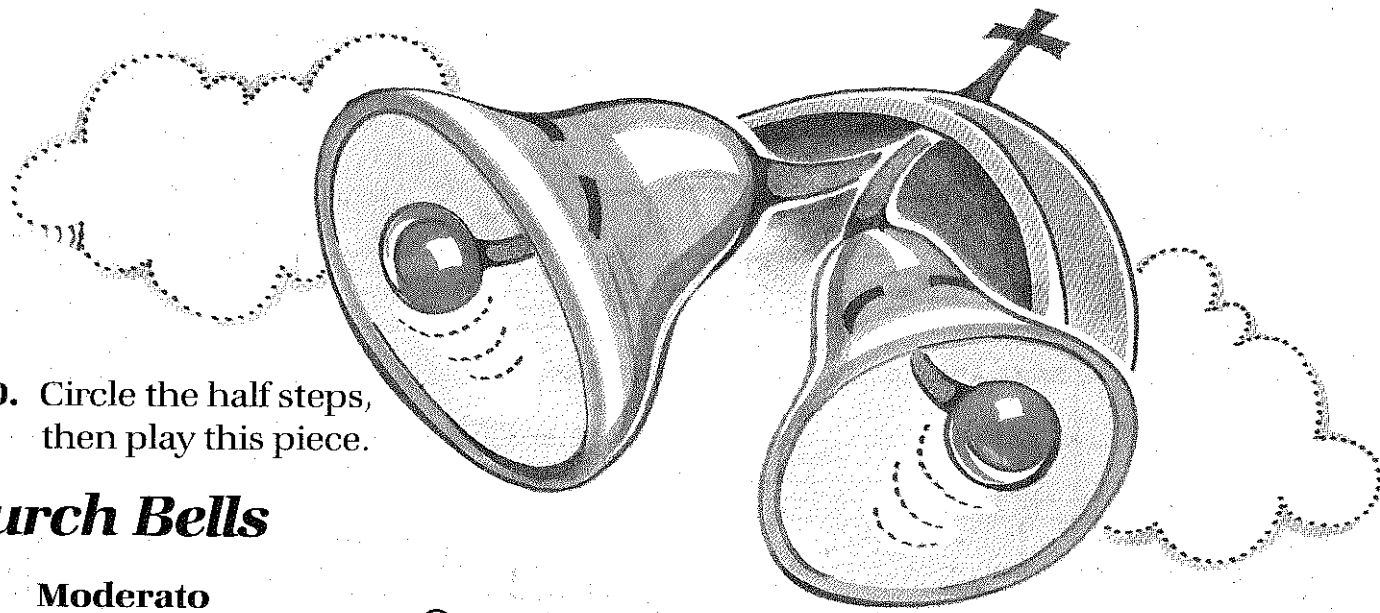


38. Draw the notes of the F Major scale going **up**, then play them.



39. Draw the notes of the F Major scale going **down**, then play them.

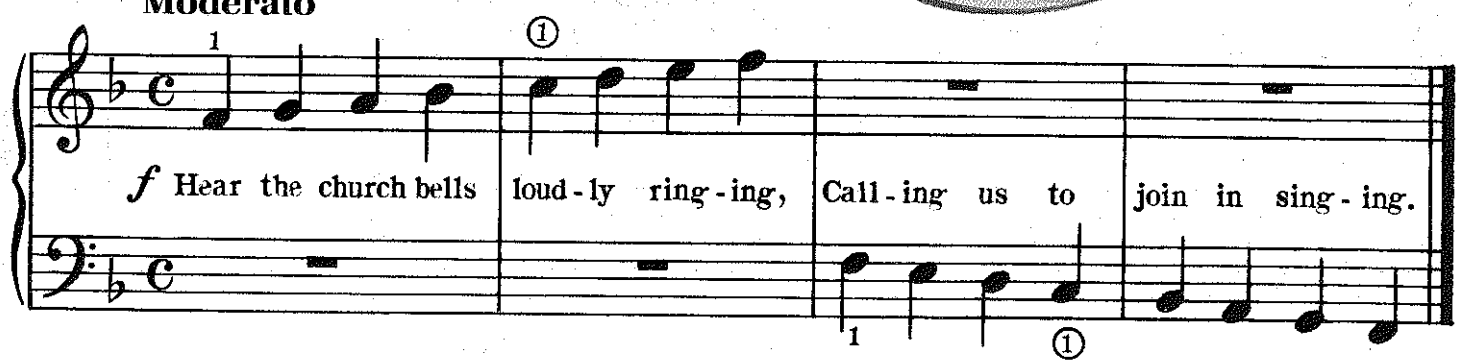




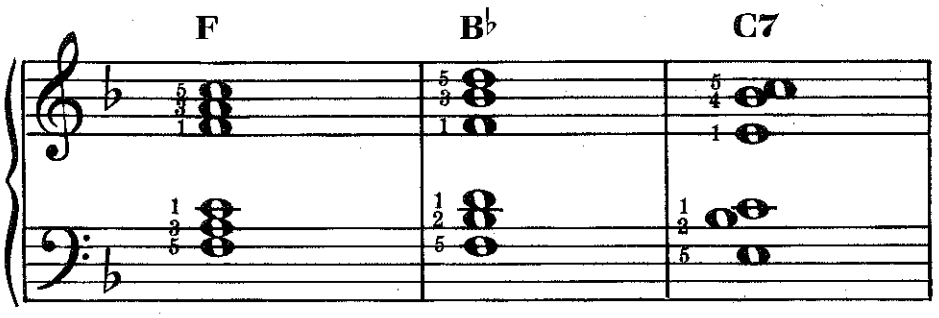
40. Circle the half steps, then play this piece.

Church Bells

Moderato

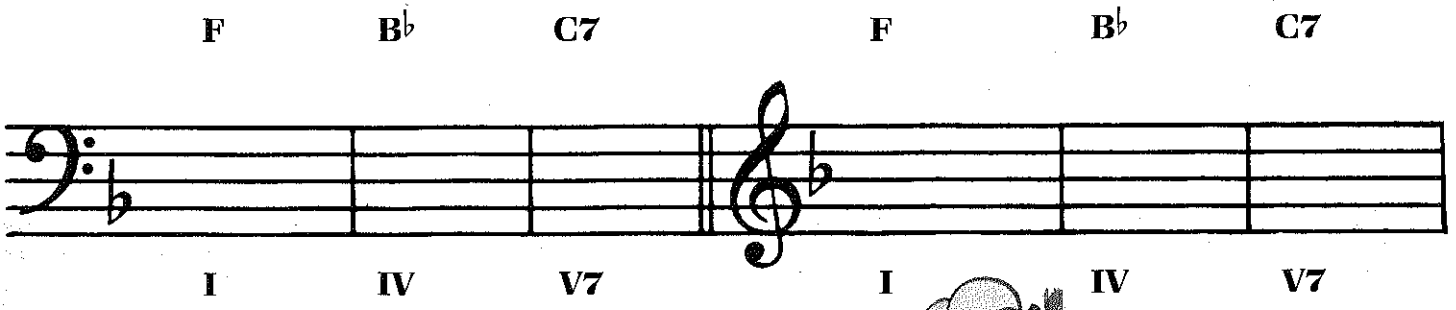


Primary Chords in F

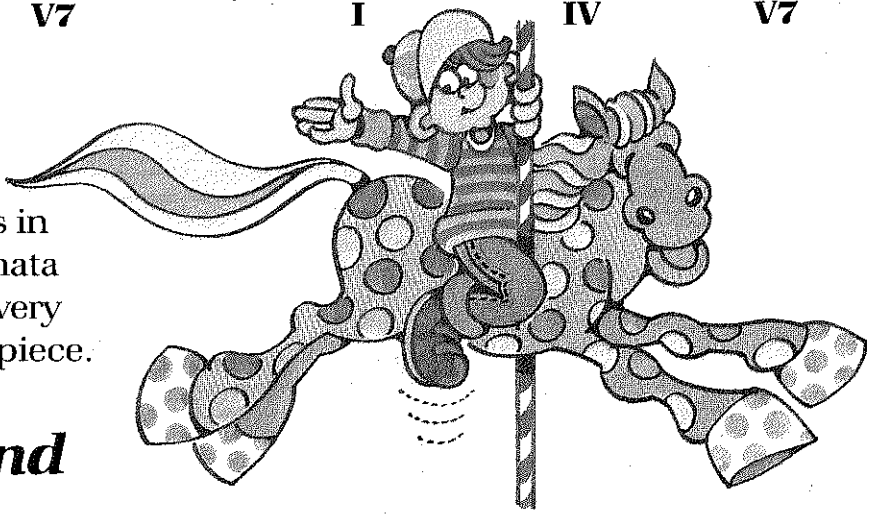


I	IV	V7
	2nd inversion	1st inversion
Tonic	Subdominant	Dominant seventh

41. Draw the primary chords in F Major, then play them.

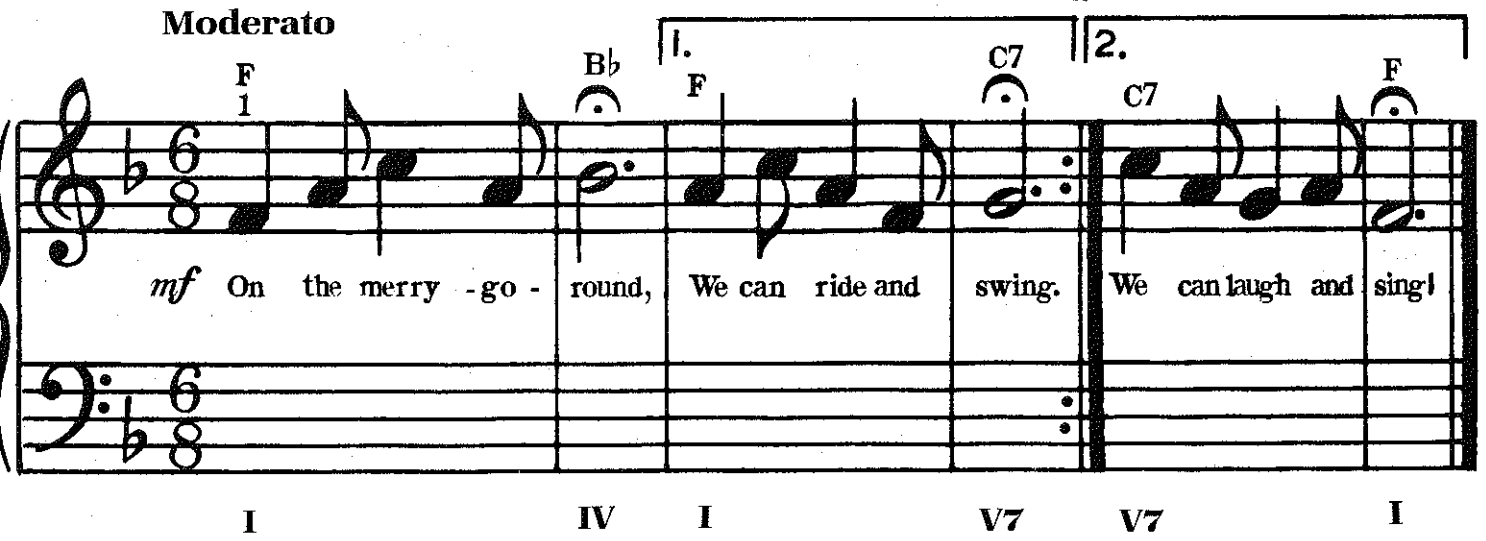


42. Draw the primary chords in the bass clef. Draw a fermata sign over the chords in every other measure. Play this piece.

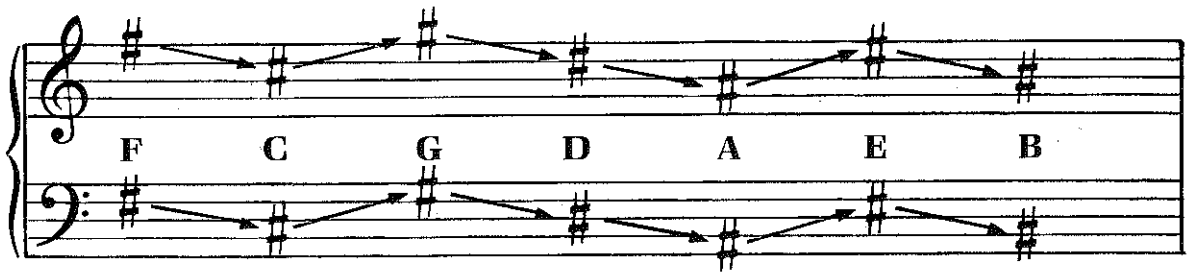


The Merry-Go-Round

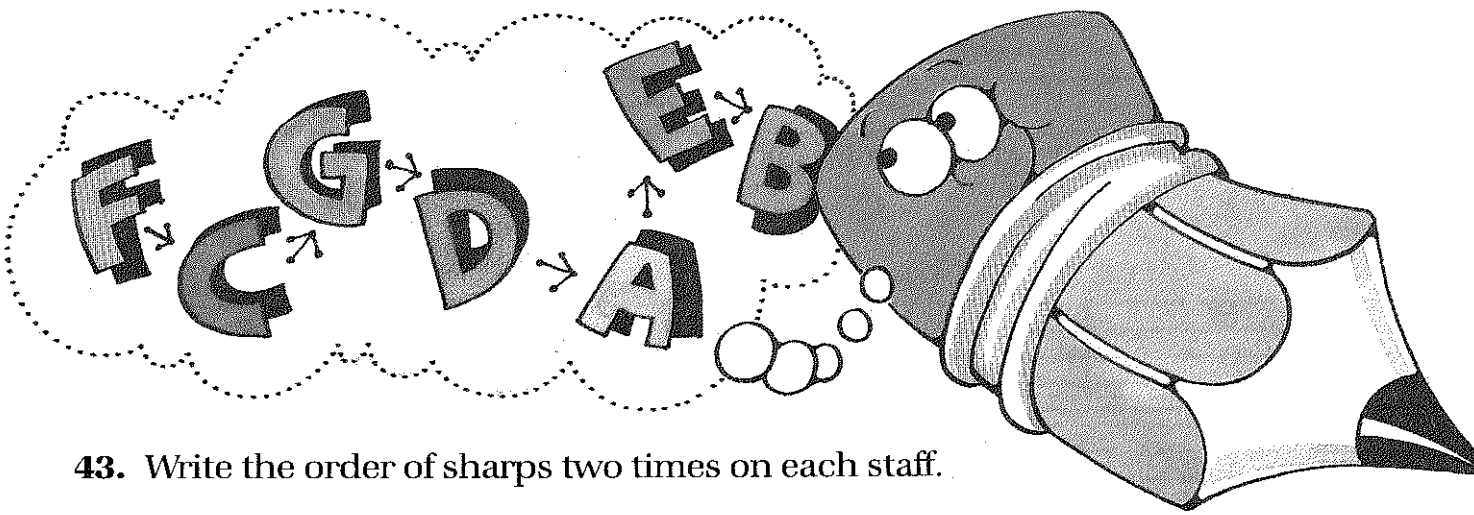
Moderato



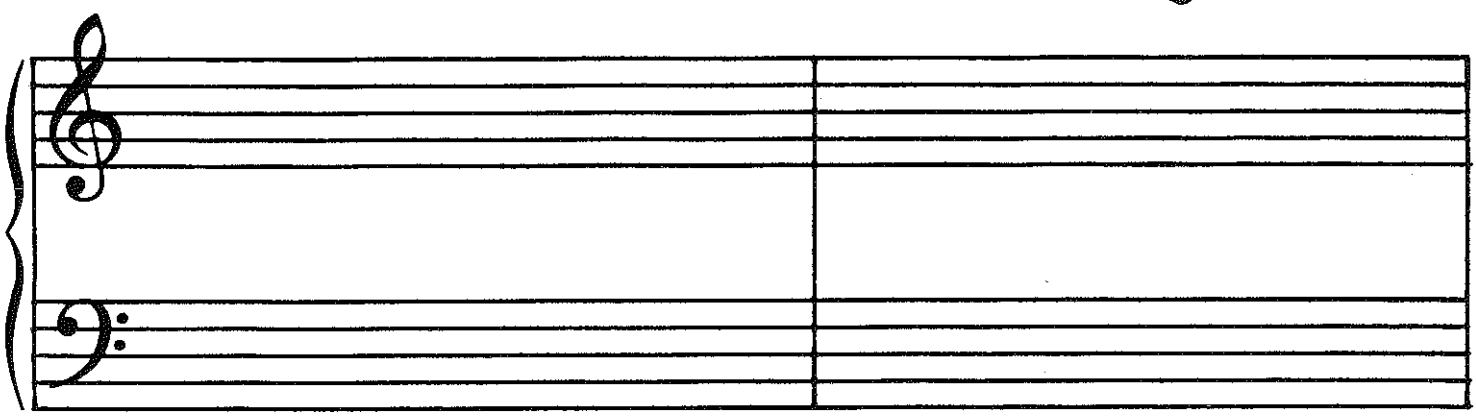
The Order of Sharps

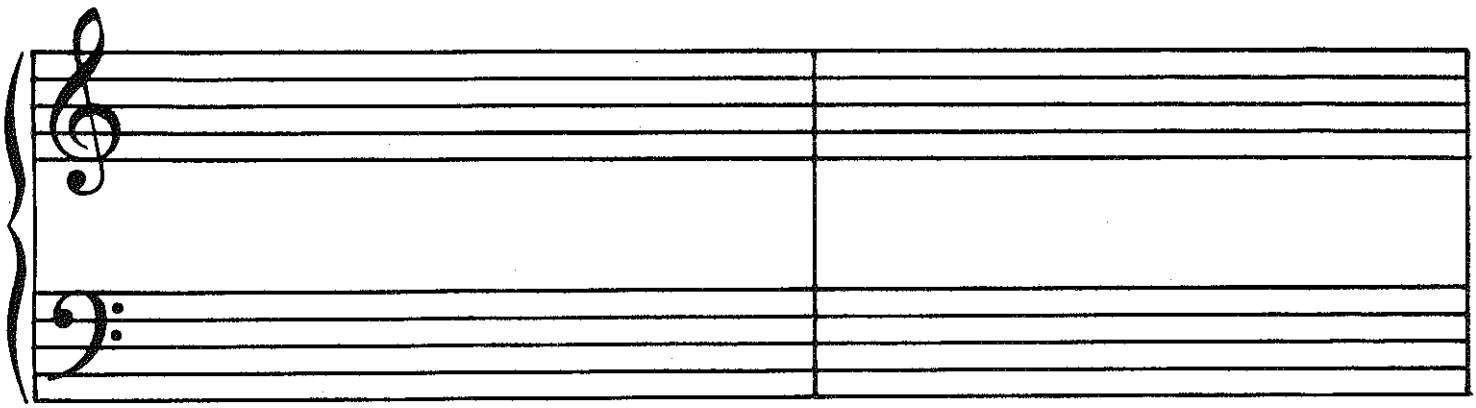


Memorize this order of sharps!



43. Write the order of sharps two times on each staff.



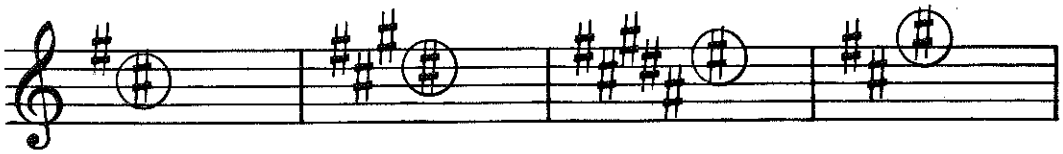


Teacher: Have the student continue writing the order of sharps in the **Bastien Music Notebook**.

Major Sharp Key Signatures

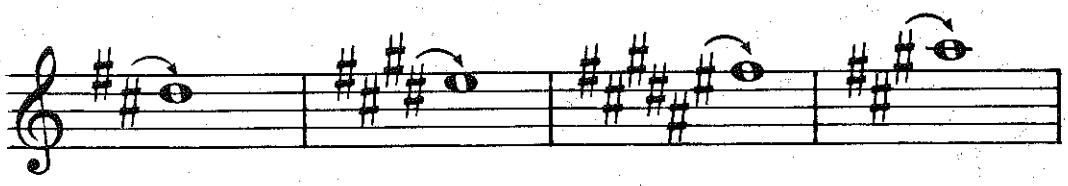
To find the name of a Major **sharp key**:

1. Name the **last** sharp to the right in the key signature.



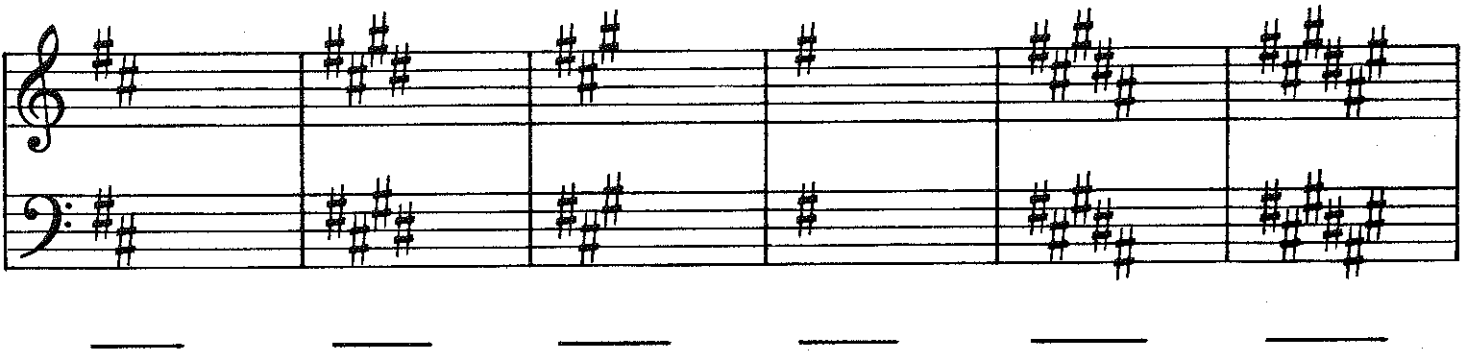
_____ _____ _____ _____

2. Name the **next** letter in the music alphabet (go up a half step). This is the name of the Major sharp key.

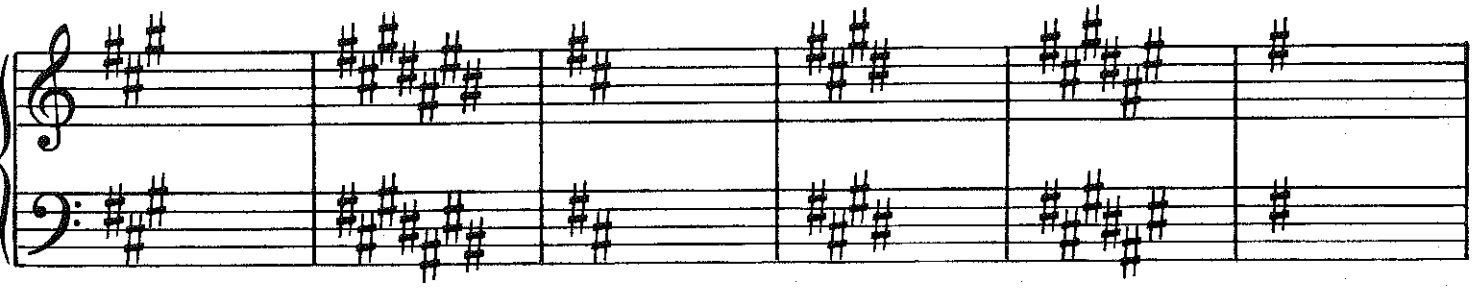


D Major E Major F♯ Major A Major

44. Write the names of these Major sharp key signatures.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

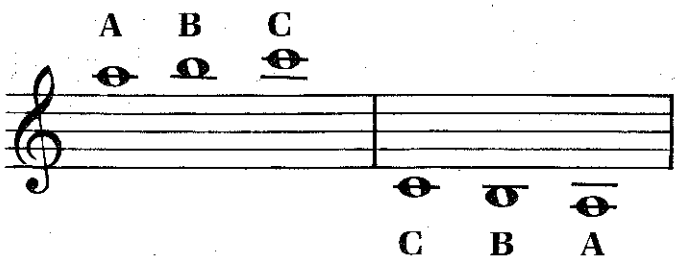


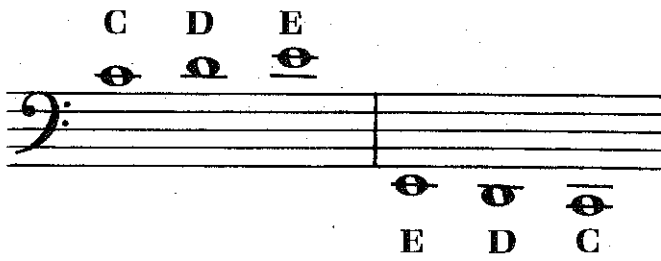
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Teacher: Have the student drill on sharp key signatures using the **Bastien Music Flashcards**.

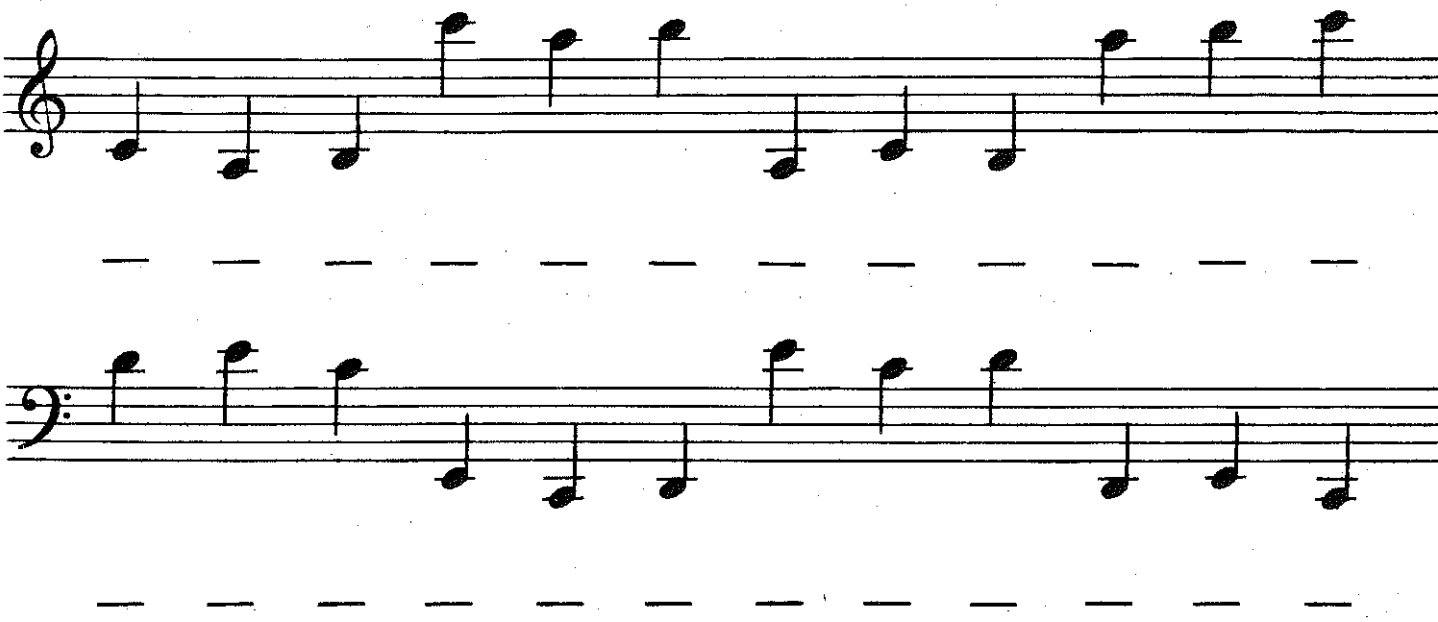
Ledger Lines

The short lines above and below the staff are called **ledger lines**.
Ledger lines extend (stretch) the staff's range up or down.



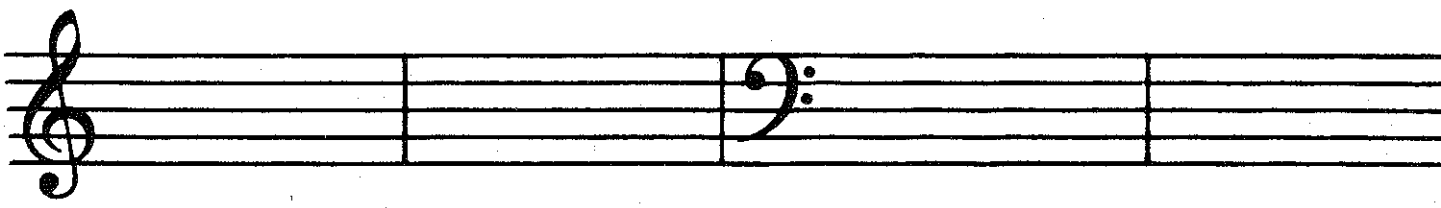


45. Write the names of these ledger line and space notes, then play them.



46. Draw these ledger line and space notes.

B A C D E C



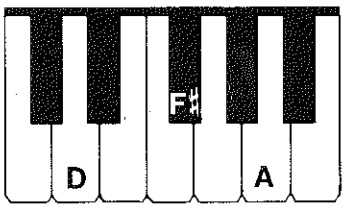
C A B C E D

Teacher: Have the student drill on these notes using the **Bastien Music Flashcards**.

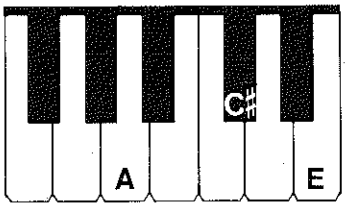
Group 2 Keys (D, A, E)

Each I chord in this group has a **black key** in the **middle**.

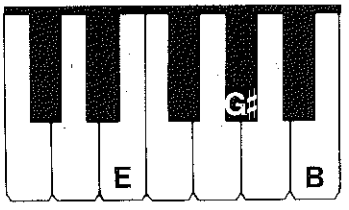
D Chord



A Chord

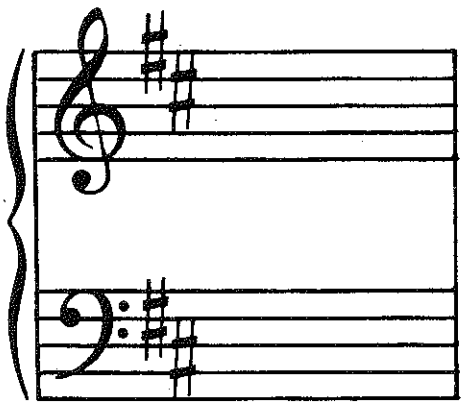


E Chord

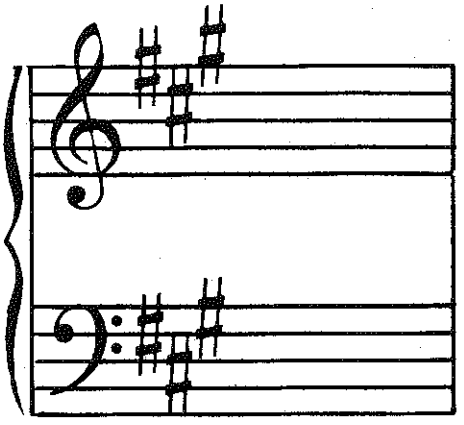


47. Draw whole notes to form these I chords, then play them.

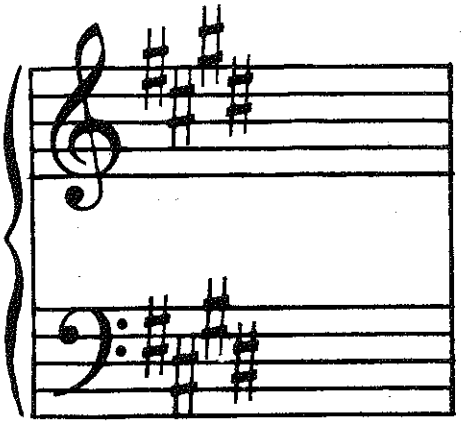
D Chord



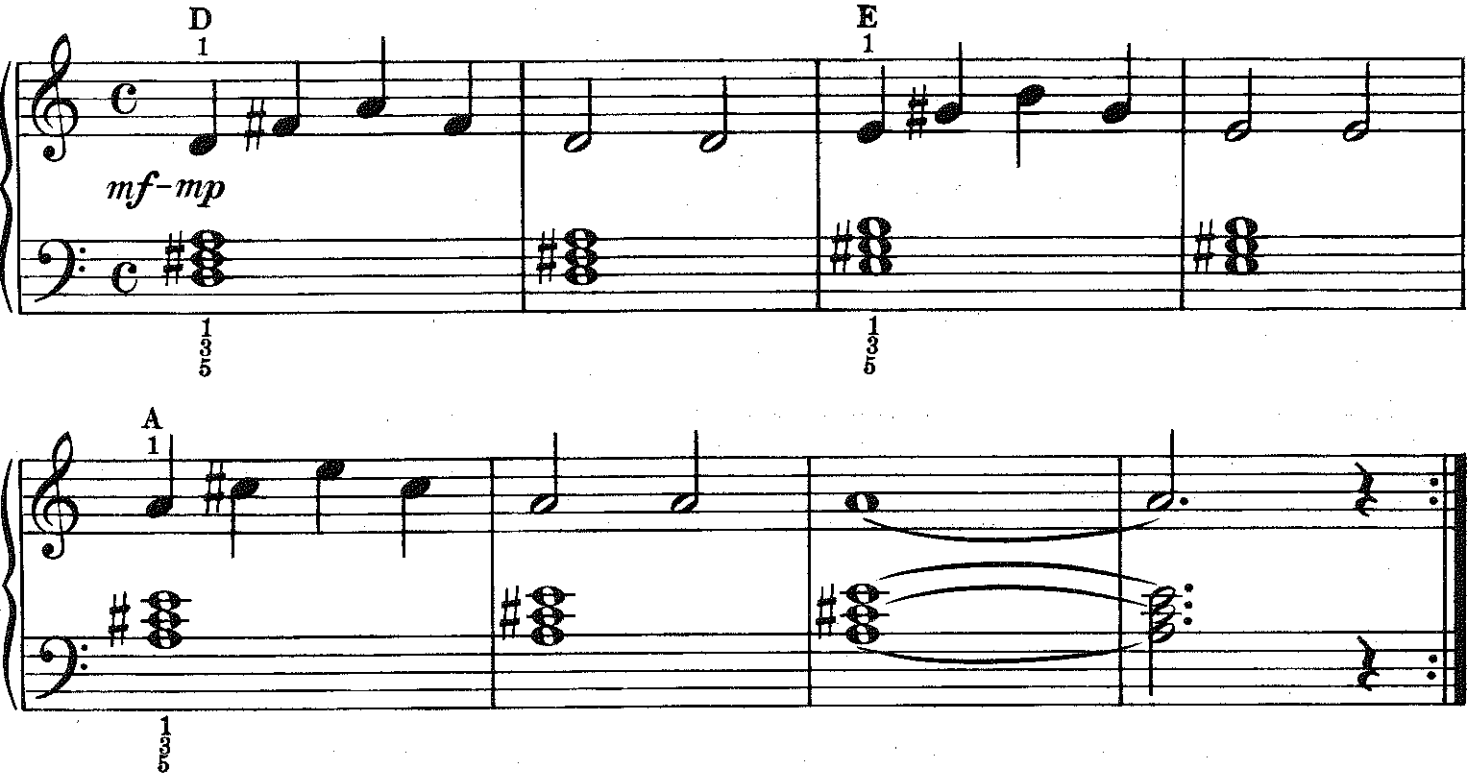
A Chord



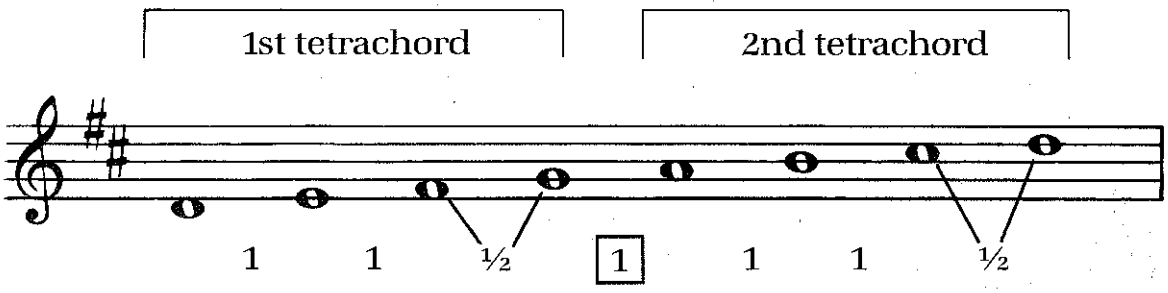
E Chord



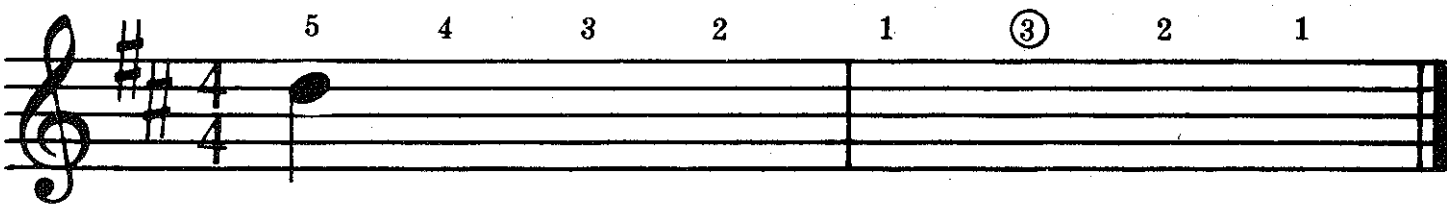
48. Play these **solid** and **broken** chords in the Group 2 keys.



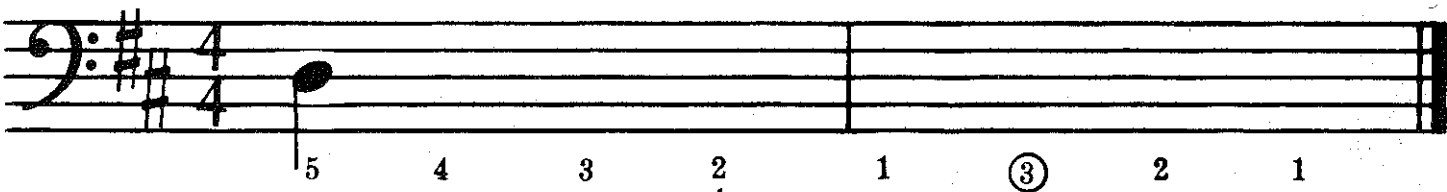
D Major Scale



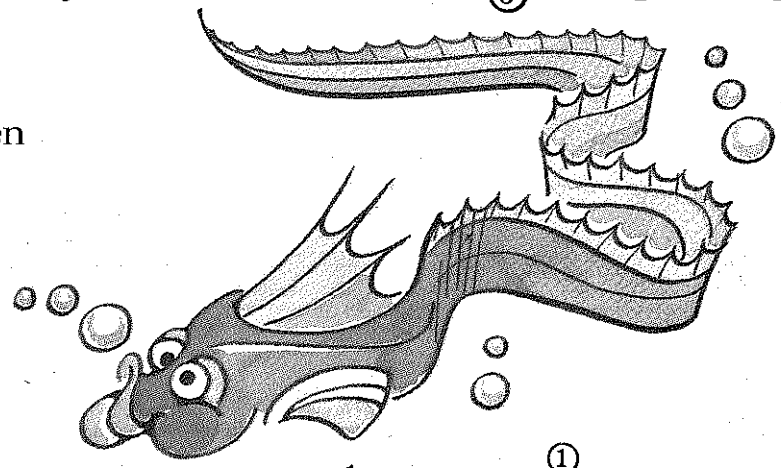
49. Draw the notes of the D Major scale going **down**, then play them.



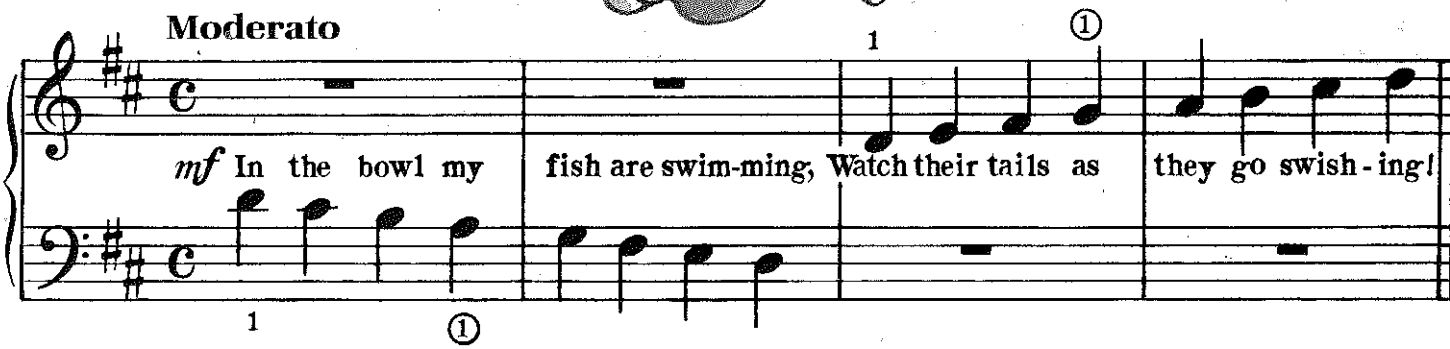
50. Draw the notes of the D Major scale going **up**, then play them.



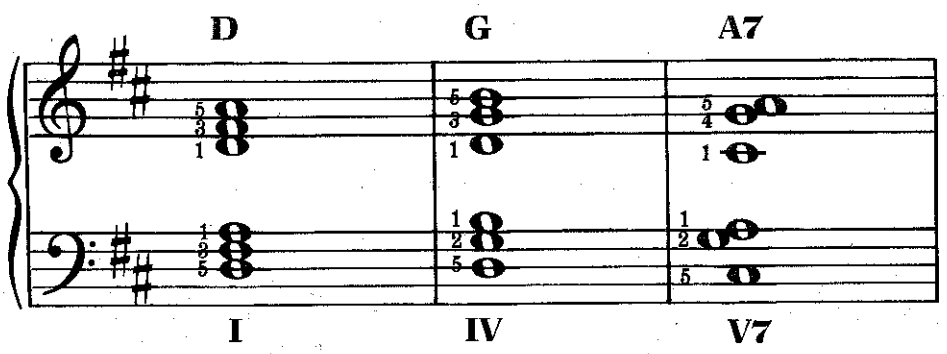
51. Circle the half steps, then play this piece.



Fishbowl

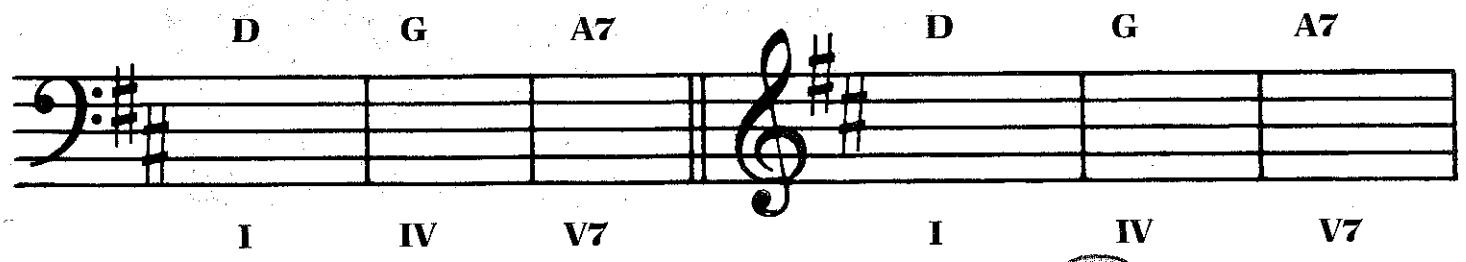


Primary Chords in D

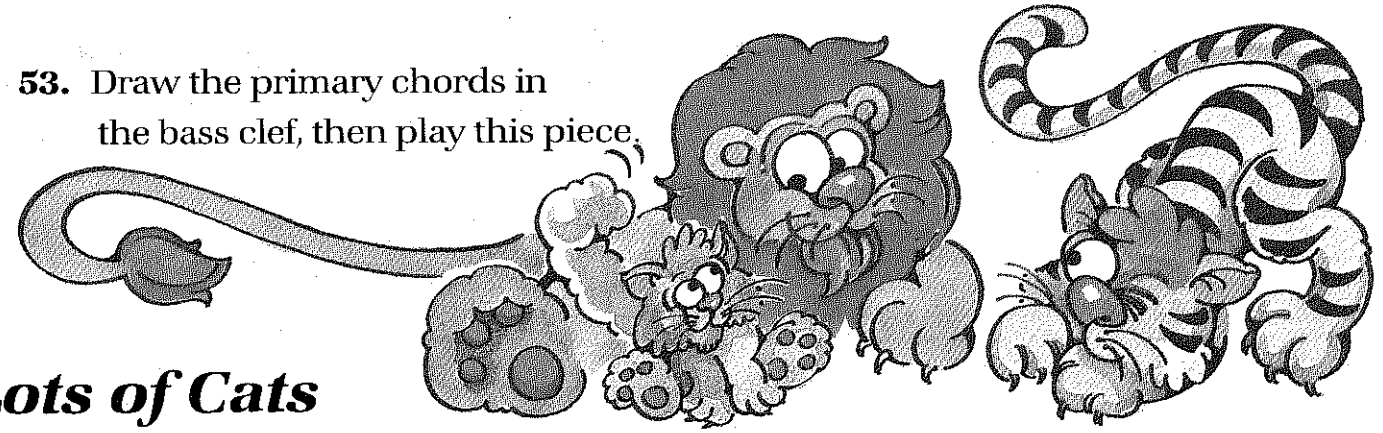


Tonic — 2nd inversion Subdominant — 1st inversion Dominant seventh

52. Draw the primary chords in D Major, then play them.

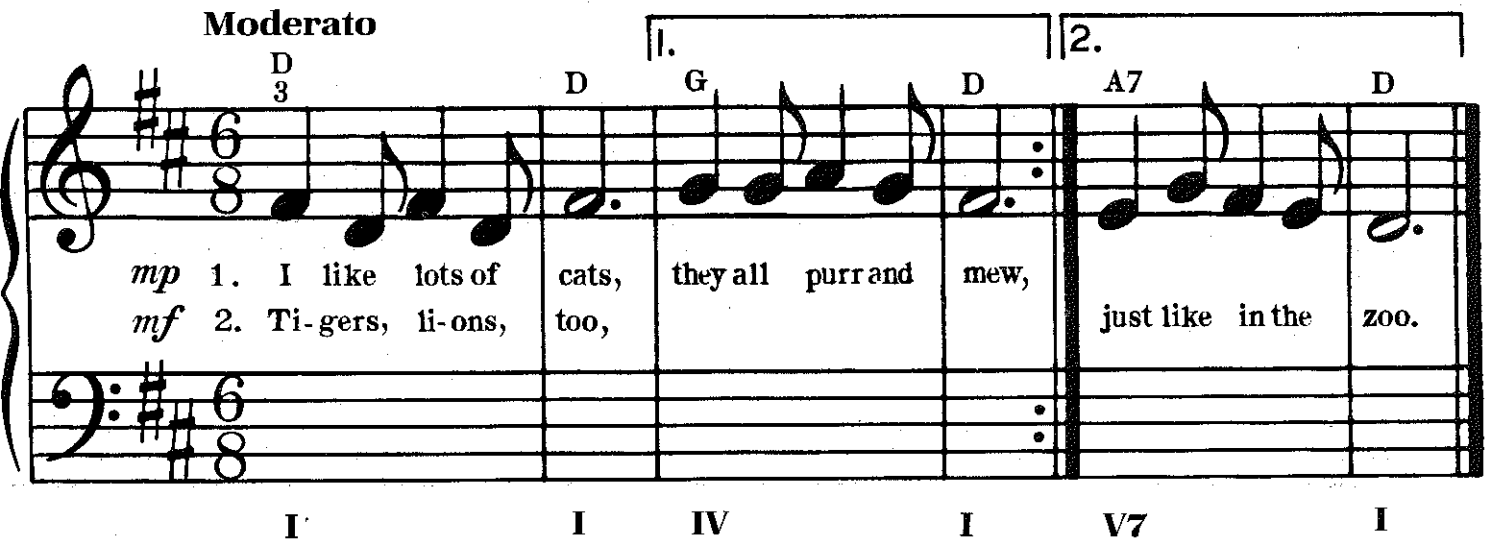


53. Draw the primary chords in the bass clef, then play this piece.

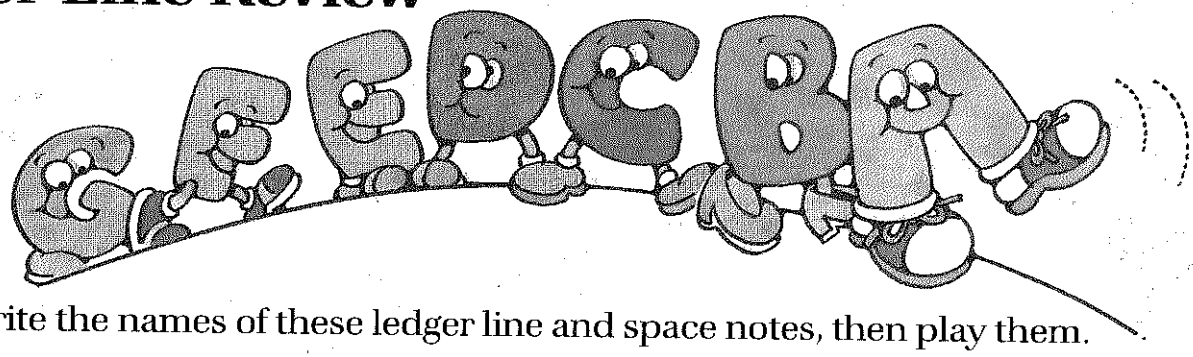


Lots of Cats

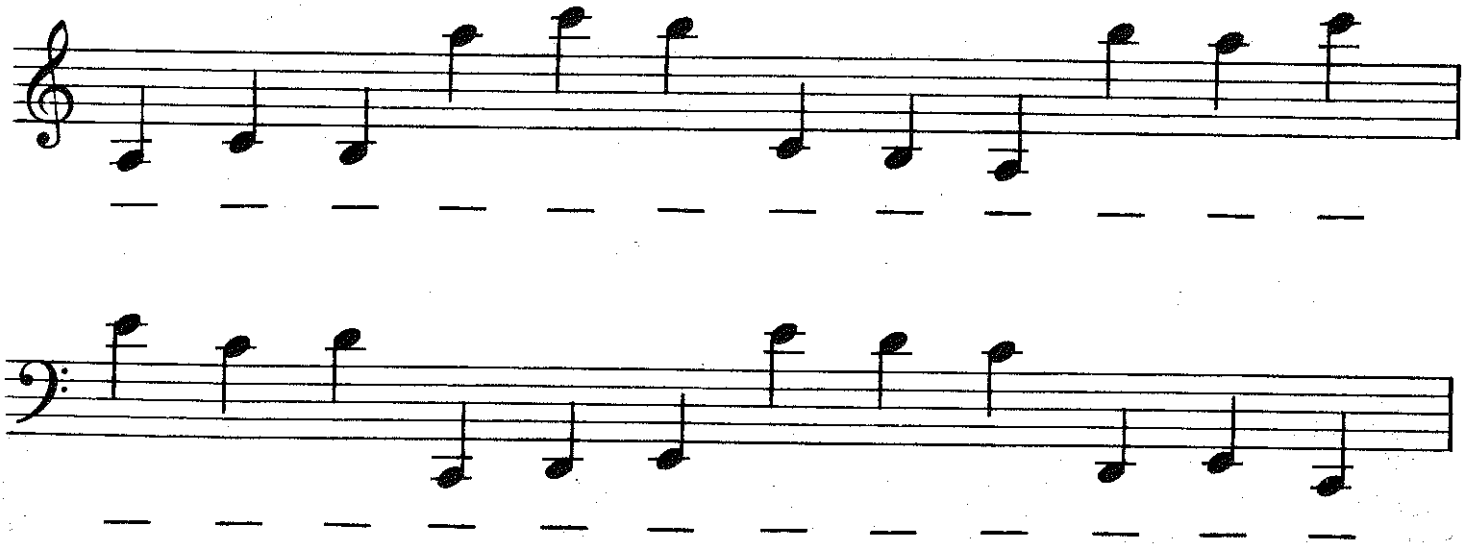
Moderato



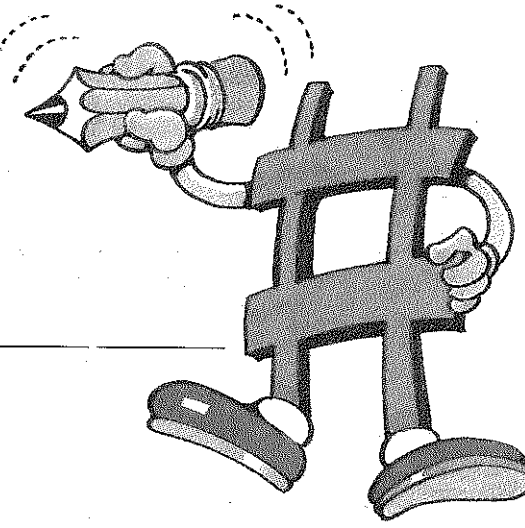
Ledger Line Review



54. Write the names of these ledger line and space notes, then play them.



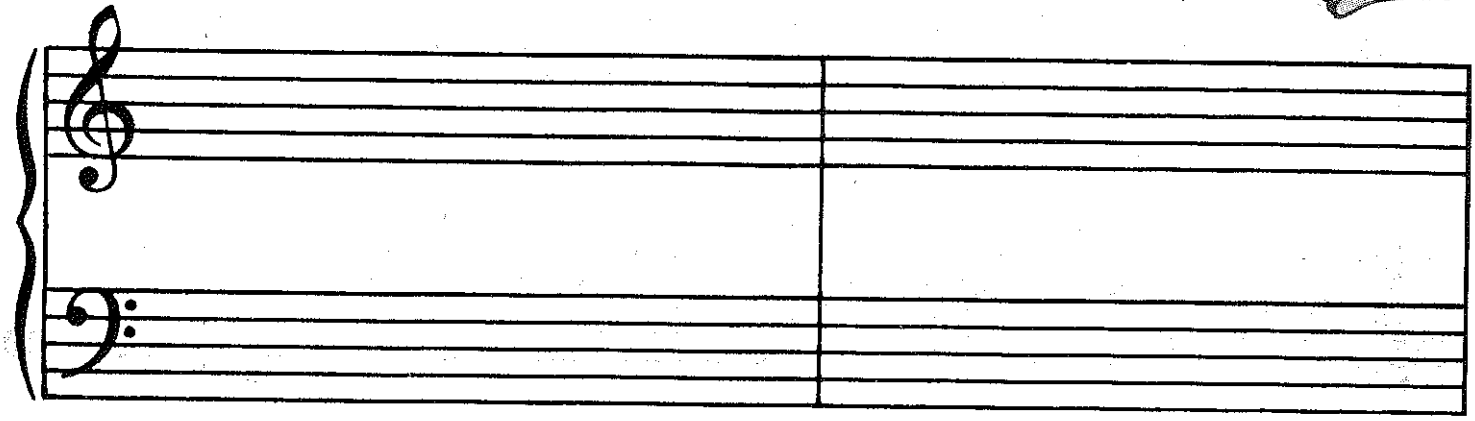
Order of Sharps Review



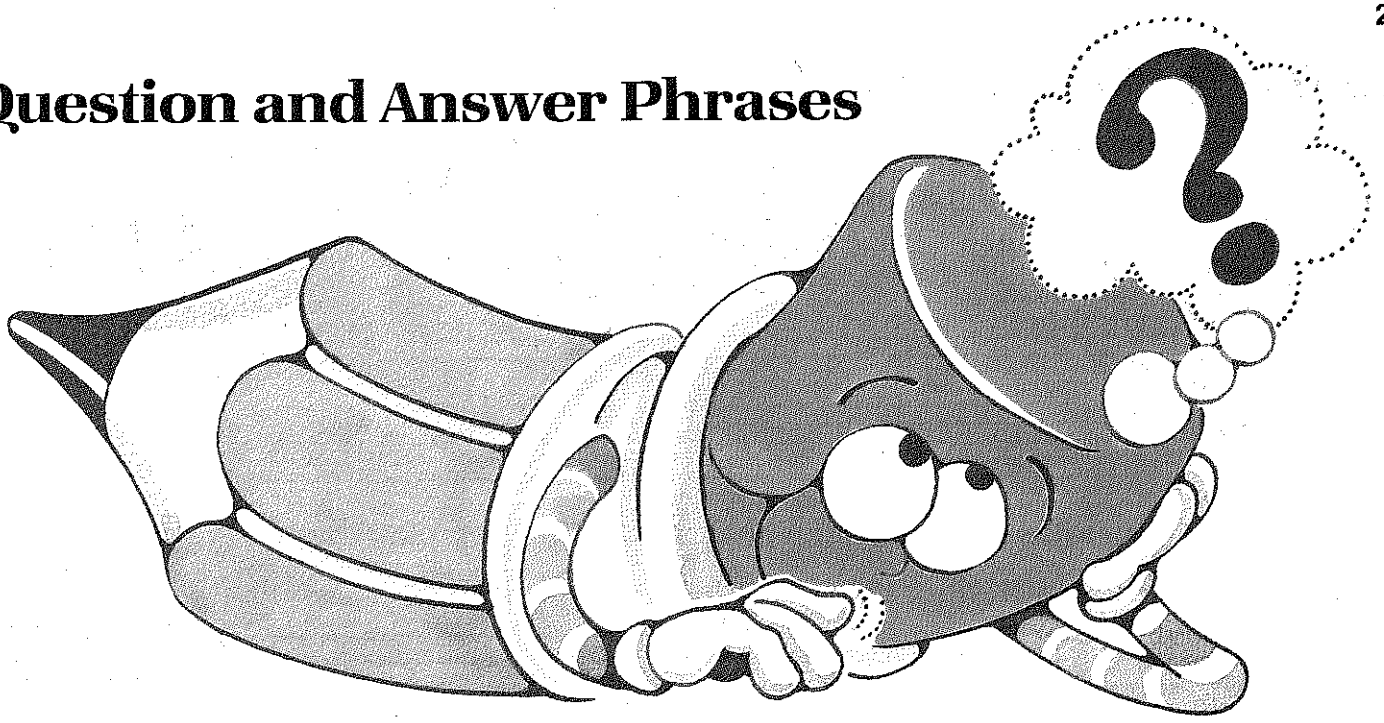
55. Write the order of sharps.

_____

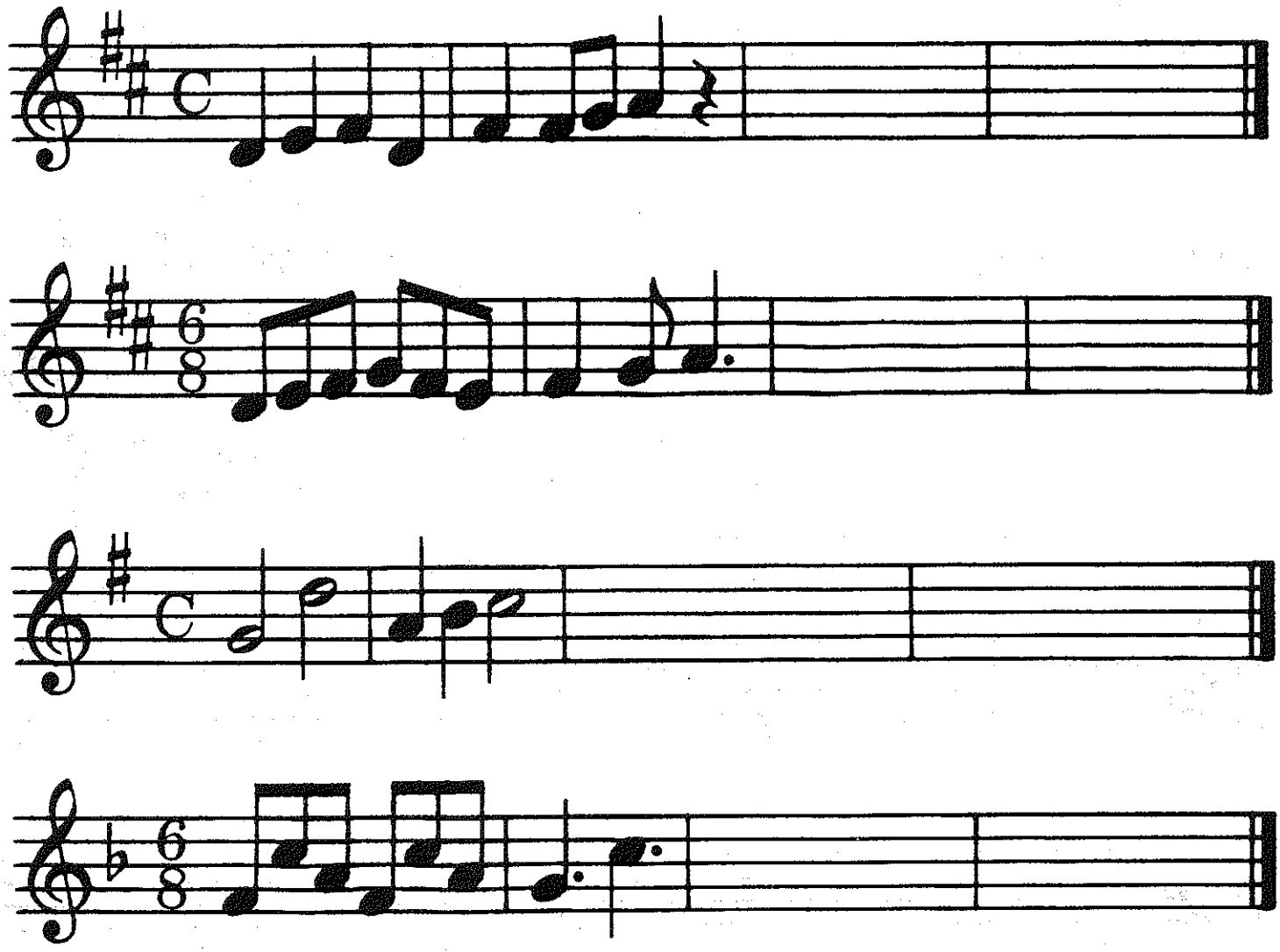
56. Draw the order of sharps two times on each staff.



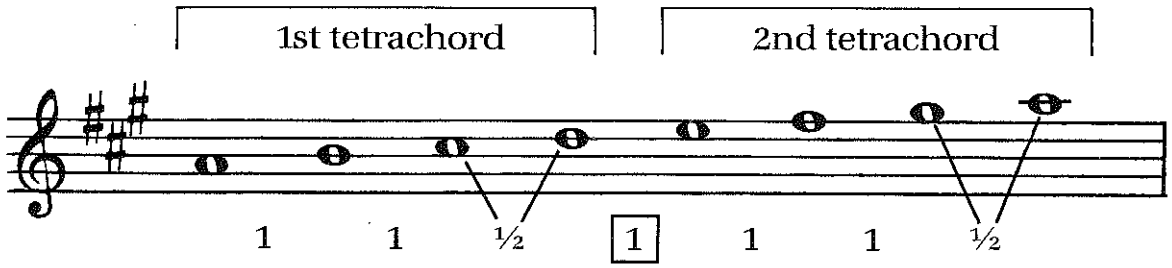
Question and Answer Phrases



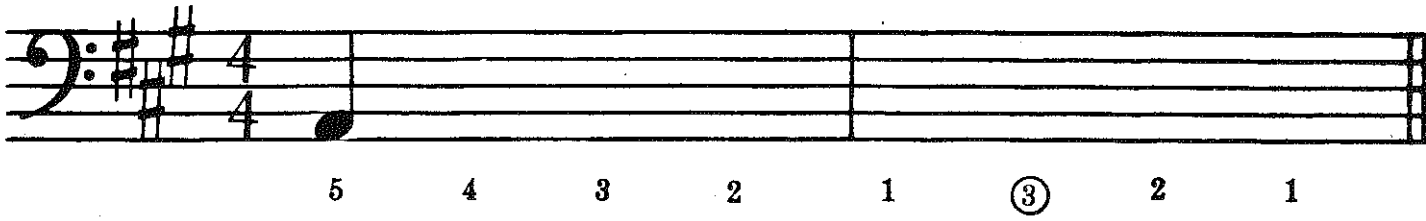
57. Below are some two-measure question phrases. Make up (improvise) two-measure answer phrases to complete these lines. Use the rhythm of the question in your answer. Write your best answers on the staffs.



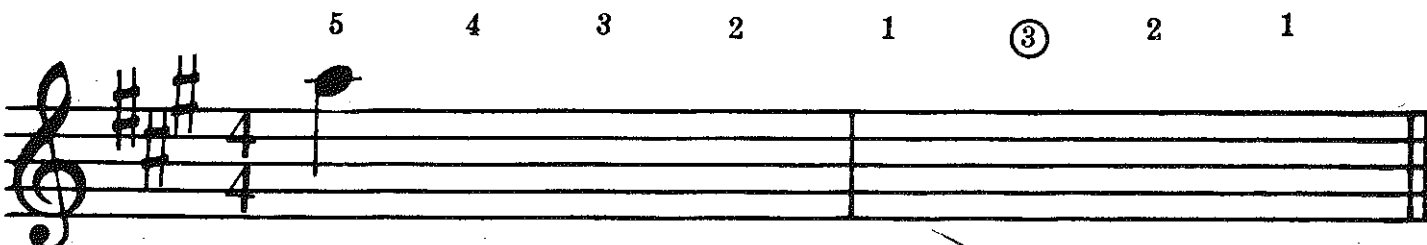
A Major Scale

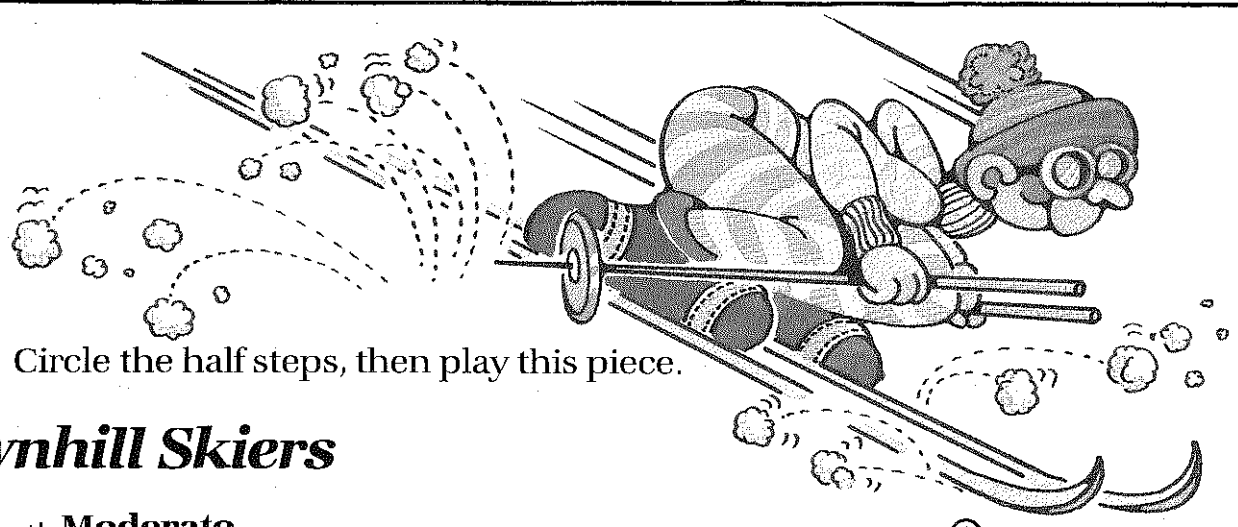


58. Draw the notes of the A Major scale going **up**, then play them.



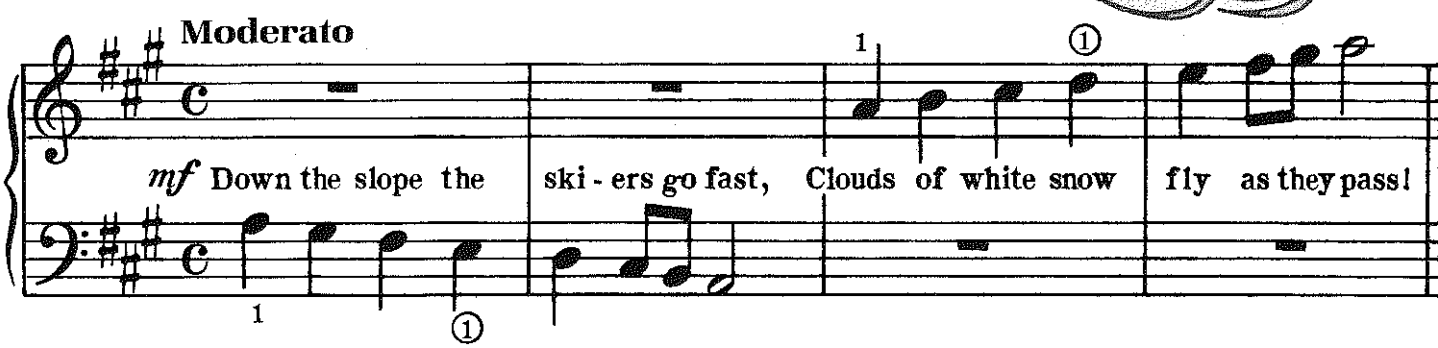
59. Draw the notes of the A Major scale going **down**, then play them.



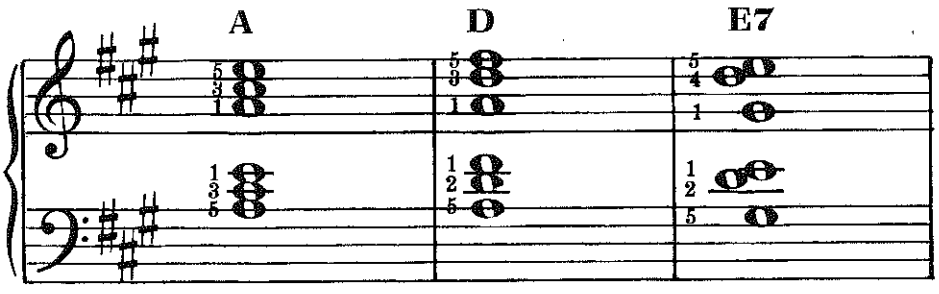


60. Circle the half steps, then play this piece.

Downhill Skiers

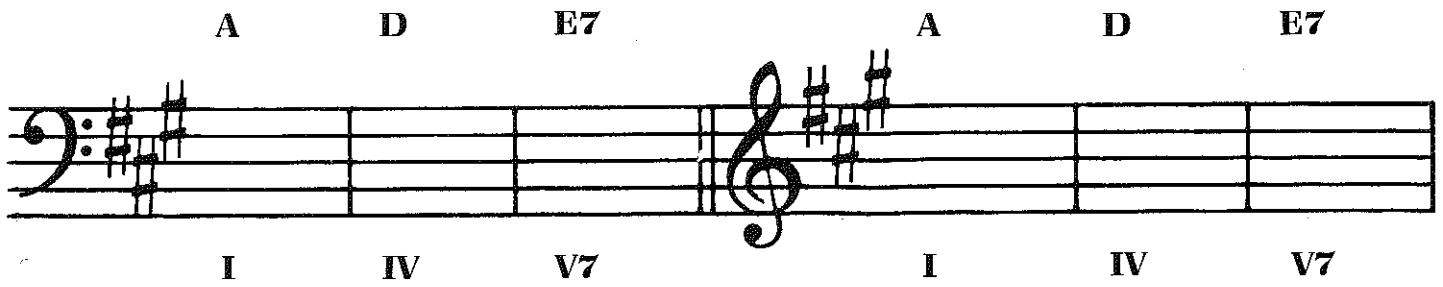


Primary Chords in A

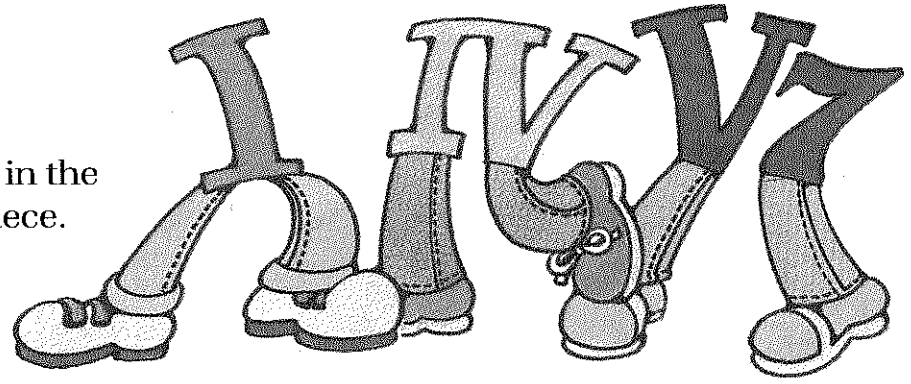


I	IV	V7
	2nd inversion	1st inversion
Tonic	Subdominant	Dominant seventh

61. Draw the primary chords in A Major, then play them.

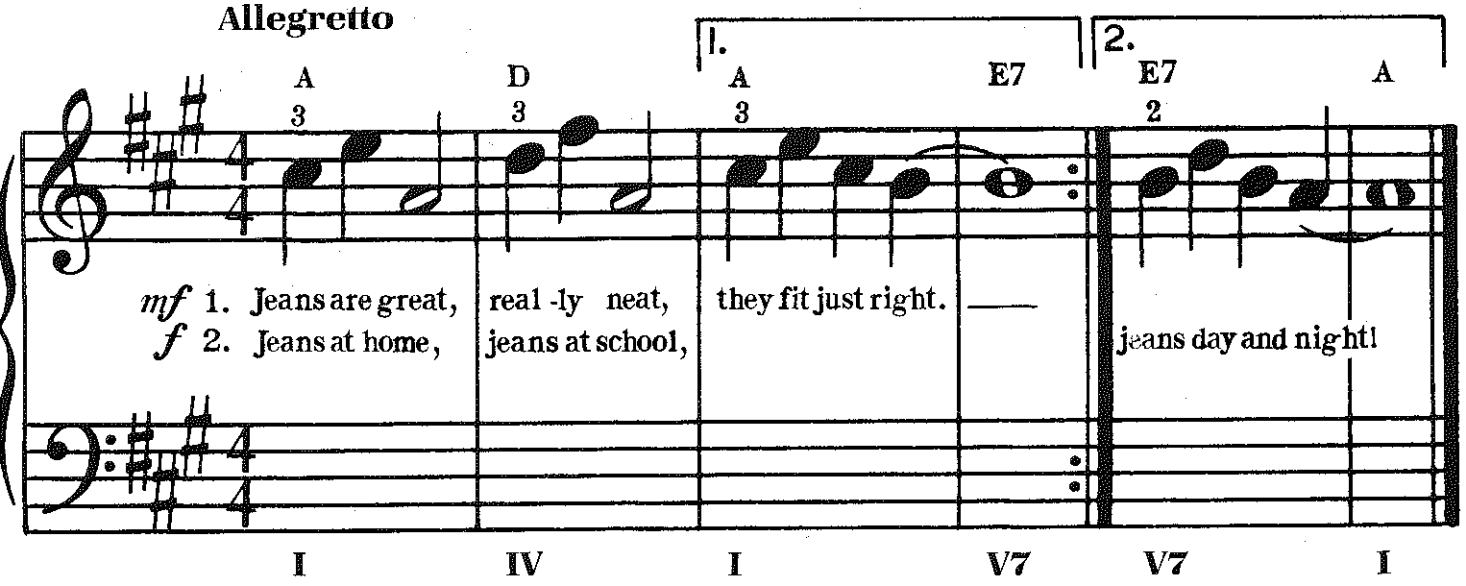


62. Draw the primary chords in the bass clef, then play this piece.

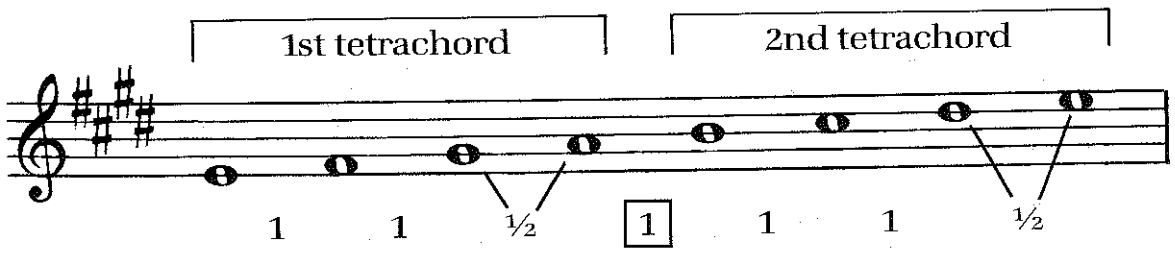


Blue Jeans

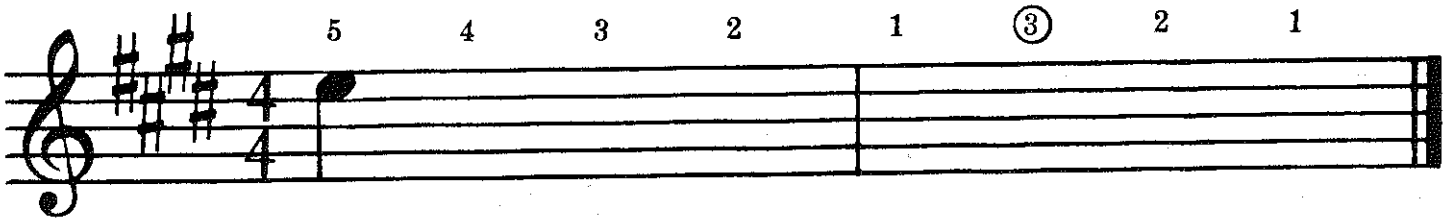
Allegretto



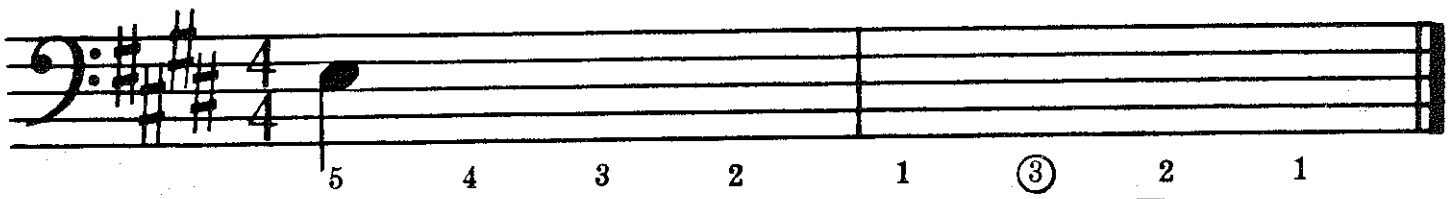
E Major Scale



63. Draw the notes of the E Major scale going **down**, then play them.



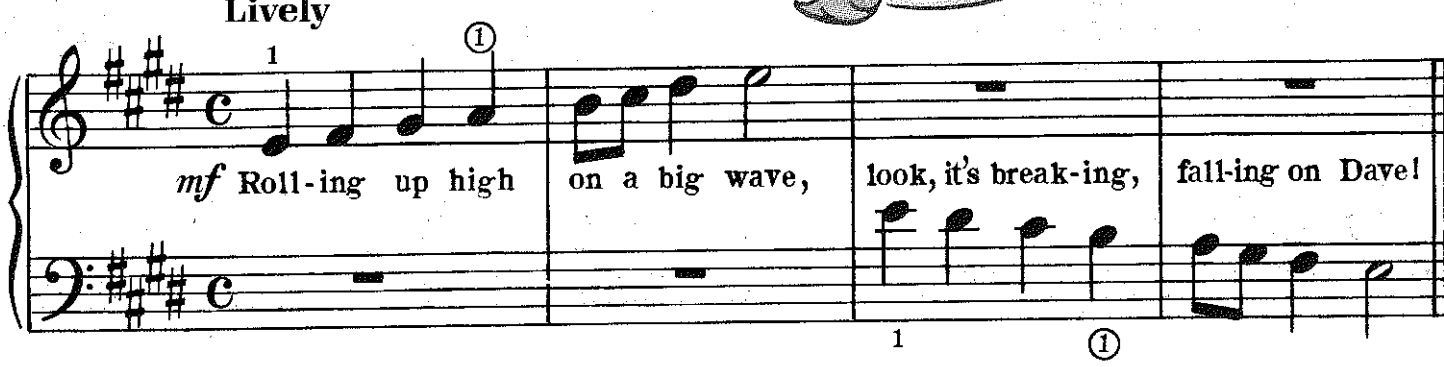
64. Draw the notes of the E Major scale going **up**, then play them.



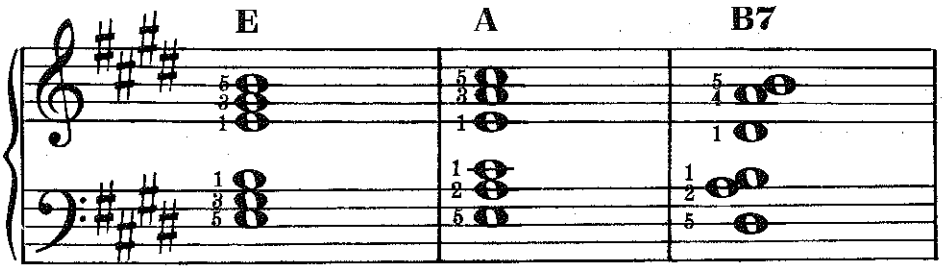
65. Circle the half steps, then play this piece.

Surfing

Lively

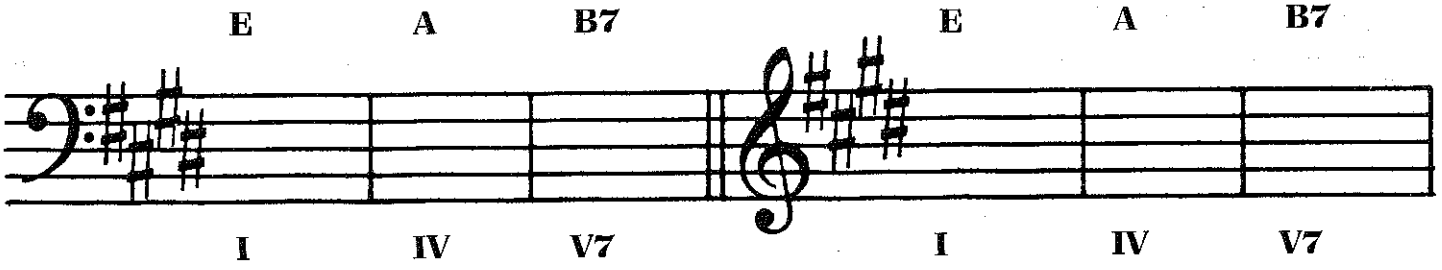


Primary Chords In E

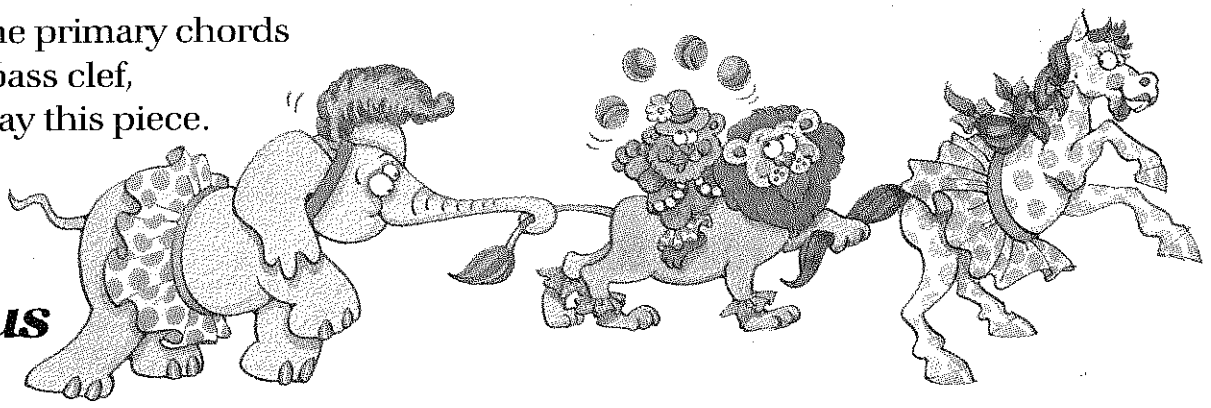


I	IV	V7
	2nd inversion	1st inversion
Tonic	Subdominant	Dominant seventh

66. Draw the primary chords in E Major, then play them.

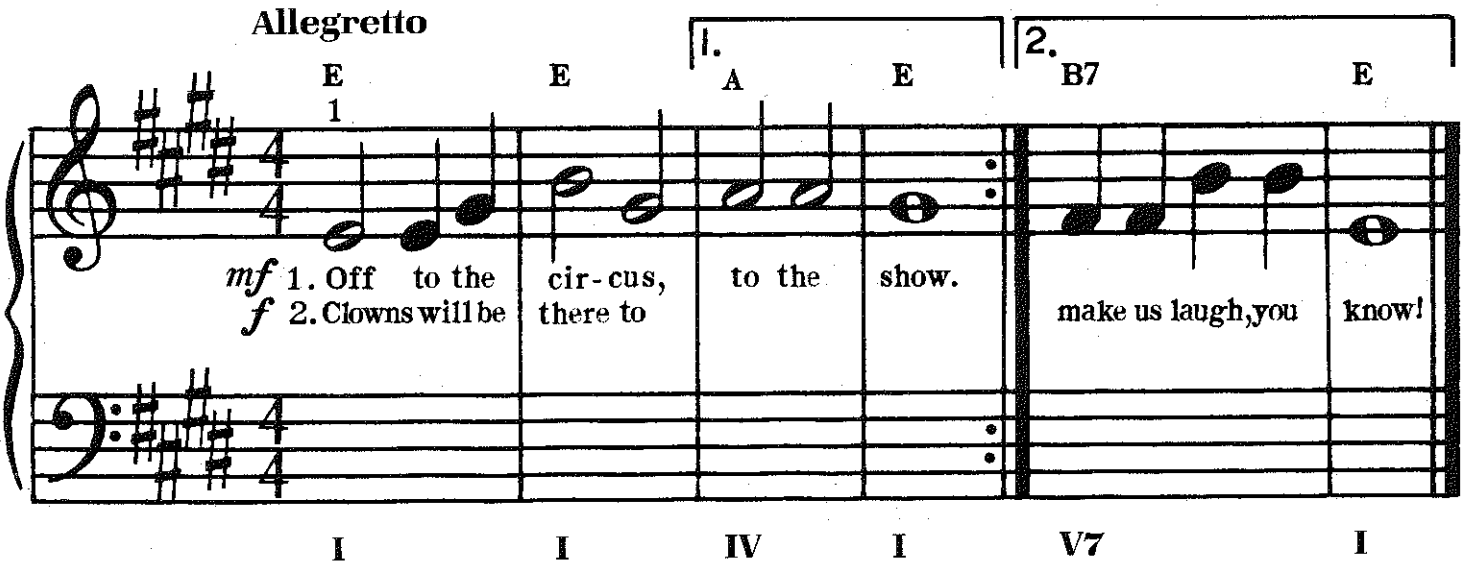


67. Draw the primary chords in the bass clef, then play this piece.



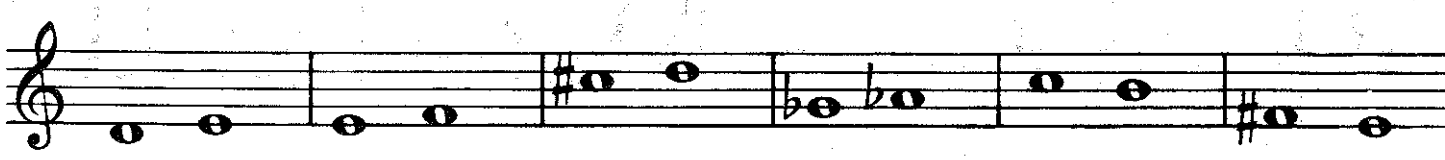
The Circus

Allegretto



Music Review

68. Write the names of these half (½) or whole (1) steps.

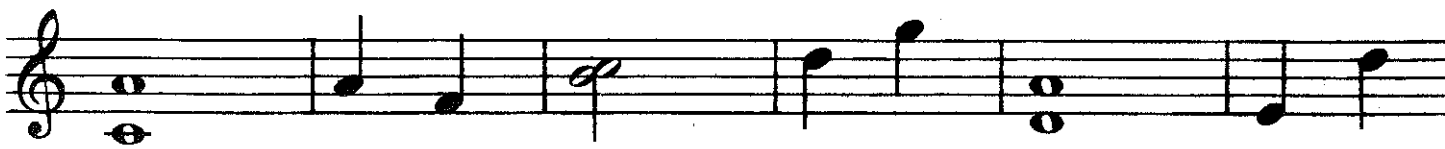


_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

69. Write the pattern of whole and half steps in the Major scale.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

70. Write the names of these intervals.

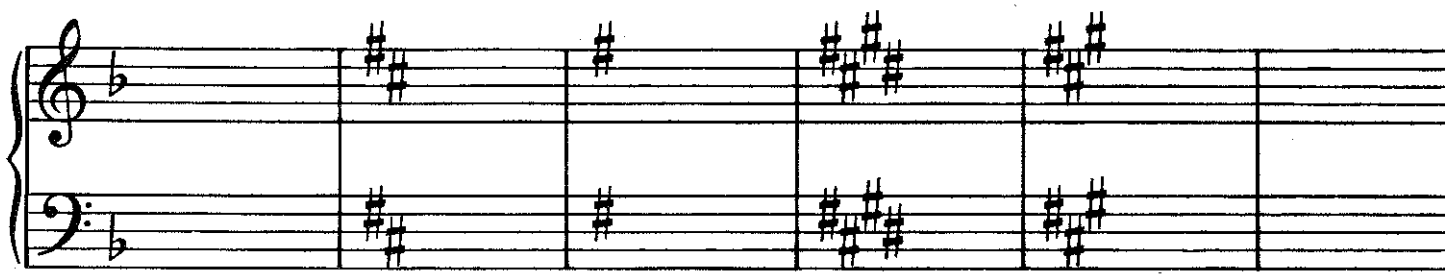


_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

71. Write the order of sharps.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

72. Write the names of these Major key signatures.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

73. This sign 𝄐 is called a _____. It means to _____

74. Write the counts to this rhythm.

_____